THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

PERE BATEMAN.

Quarrel in a New York Fashionable Club—Manager Bateman Publicly Chastises One of the Club Managers.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning has this report:—

The most exciting incident of New Year's eve was undoubtedly the chastisement, at the Manhattan Club, of one of the Managing Committee of that institution by an irate and revengeful member. The circumstances, which are sufficiently entertaining in one sense, are likely to produce a more serious effect in calling attention to the manner in which club discipline should properly be maintained, and in determining the precise relations between officers and members, which at present are too frequently forgotten or disregarded.

We learn that the difficulty originated in a circumstance which, apparently, would be considered trivial among ordinary associations of gentlemen, but which, by the hasty indiscretion of a committee man, was in this instance increased to somewhat portentous dimensions. It appears that Mr. H. L. Bateman, well known as an operatic manager, committed the mistake, a few nights ago, of inviting some guests to dine in a room which is reserved exclusively for members. Having been connected with the Manhattan Club but a very short time, Mr. Bateman was wholly unconscious of this reservation, and was only made aware of it after his party were seated at table, and the dinner had been ordered, by the abrupt announcement that he could not be served—an announcement made by order of Mr. Hiram Cranston, a member of the House Committee.

Deeply indignant at the manner in which this intelligence was conveyed, and smarting under the insult not only to himself, as he states in the letter below, but also to those he had invited, he sought an explanation from Mr. Cranston, but was repulsed with the extraordinary insinuation that, in violating a club regulation, he had proved himself no gentleman, and was not entitled to the consideration due a gentleman. It is almost needless to say that the usage in all civilized clubs, in similar cases, is to abstain from calling attention to the transgression until a private opportunity offers itself, both for the sake of the member, of whom it is to be presumed, in the absence of evidence, that he has erred in ignorance, and of his guests, who certainly can have no share in the business. Mr. Cranston, however, chose to proceed in a different manner, and the first result of his action was the following note, addressed to him by Mr. Bateman on the same evening:—

NEW YORK HOTEL, Dec. 27, 1869.—Sir:—This evening I requested three gentlemen to dine with me at the Manhattan Club. One was a member of the club; the other two I considered I had the privilege of inviting.

I am but a new member of the club, and may unconsciously have violated some rule. Had I been informed of any breach of the laws in a gentlemanly manner, I should at once have accepted and obeyed the admonition; but you directed the steward of the club to refuse, without any explanation, to serve dinner to me and my friends, and thus, in the presence of other gentlemen, offered an insult to me, and, what I feel far more, to the guests I had invited. On leaving the club, you culminated this insult by asking, when I sought an explanation, if I was a gentleman. Under these circumstances, it becomes a duty I owe myself to demand of you an apology for what I deem a most unwarranted insult to a member of the same club as yourself.

I remain your obedient servant,

H. L. BATEMAN.

To this no answer was vouchsafed until the following Wednesday afternoon, when the subjoined missive was received by Mr. Bateman:—

THE MANHATTAN CLUB, No. 96 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.—H. L. Bateman, Esq., New York Hotel.—Sir:—I have your note of yesterday. In our conversation of last evening I addressed you as a member of the House Committee of this Club. If you are aggrieved (*sic*) your remedy is an appeal to the Managing Committee, by whom the House Committee is appointed. They meet the first Friday in January. My remarks may have been positive, but were made in reply to you, who sought the discussion in the public hall of the Club, and in the presence of one of your guests, which is to be regretted. You state that I then asked you if you were a gentleman. Surely your memory is at fault; I could have asked no such useless question. Your obedient servant. HIRAM CRANSTON.

Before the delivery of the above, Mr. Cranston suddenly left the city, called away, it was understood, by the illness of a relative. Upon his return, yesterday afternoon, the following rejoinder was handed him at the club:—

NEW YORK HOTEL, Dec. 28, 1869.—Hiram Cranston, Esq.—Sir:—Yours of this date, in answer to my note of last night, demanding an explanation of your conduct and language at the Manhattan Club, is received.

You state that you addressed me as a member of the House Committee of the club, and that my remedy, if aggrieved, is an appeal to the Managing Committee. You also deny having asked the offensive question for which I requested an apology.

In reply, I have to say that to the courteous enforcement of a rule which it appears I had unconsciously infringed, I should certainly have offered no objection; but the manner in which you asserted your authority—a manner unparalleled in any club of gentlemen—compelled me, both on my own account and on that of my friends, who were grossly insulted by your action, to protest, on meeting you, against so grave an affront.

I have furthermore to say that your offensive question was heard by others beside myself, and that I decline to accept your denial.

Your note is wholly evasive and unsatisfactory, and can only be considered as an aggravation of the original insult.

I now insist on an immediate and unconditional apology. Your obedient servant,

H. L. BATEMAN.

After carefully reading this epistle, Mr. Cranston stated that he declined receiving any further communications from Mr. Bateman, and, upon being asked if he refused to receive this particular note, answered that he did. This decision having been reported to Mr. Bateman, that gentleman proceeded alone to the Manhattan Club, and finding Mr. Cranston at dinner in the restaurant, with a party of friends, informed him that since he (Cranston) had declined to explain, apologize, or receive his note, only one course was left him. He then struck his adversary a light blow on the face, and withdrew from the room. Mr. Cranston cried loudly for the police, and waiters were despatched in various directions in quest of officers; but none appeared in time to participate in the action.

Having accomplished his purpose, Mr. Bateman serenely and smilingly departed from the club, which was, throughout the evening, the scene of the greatest agitation and excitement. Nothing, however, of further interest occurred beyond the circulation of a report that Mr. Cranston had sent a challenge to his indignant assailant. Club opinion was, as may be imagined, widely divided as to the merits of the case, but the general judgment appeared to be that, while Mr. Bateman had unquestionably violated a positive regulation, he had done so in ignorance, and that Mr. Cranston's manner of calling his attention to it was indecorous and unjustifiable. Upon the question of the infliction of personal punishment there appeared to be but one verdict—that it was a matter to be deeply regretted, but that Mr. Cranston's repeated refusals to explain his conduct of offer redress made it imperative for Mr. Bateman to take some such decisive step in his own behalf.

AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

One of the Surviving John Brown Raiders in a Fresh Unpleasantness.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says:—

On Saturday a man and a woman appeared before the Chief of Police, when the former stated that his name was Realfe; that he was an assistant assessor of internal revenue for Edgefield county, South Carolina, and that twenty-two dollars and sixty-two cents belonging to the United States Government had been taken from him by the woman with him, who was his wife. He wanted to know what he had best do. The officer replied that if she really was his wife the best thing he could do would be to replace the money and let the matter drop. He said no, she must give it up, or he would prosecute her for larceny. The Chief of Police thereupon told him he would then have to take her to South Carolina, where the theft was committed. When charged with the larceny the woman endeavored to interrupt him, but he stopped her, saying to the officer, in a commiserating way, "Poor girl, she is an Irish woman, and has got her Irish up." "And if I am an Irish woman," she replied, "you are an Englishman, a carpet-bagger, and a John Brown raider." The creature seemed disconcerted by this rejoinder but when he finished his statement, went off, as he said, in search of the United States Commissioner.

The woman then told her story. Originally from Ireland, she went to South Carolina in 1867, met Realfe, who was teaching a negro school at Granville, in that State, and married her. Realfe, she said, was an Englishman by birth, but came away from that country many years ago, and had lived in one of the Northern States prior to the late war. In 1859 he fell in with John Brown, and took part with him in the Harper's Ferry raid. When the plot fell through he escaped. During the war he was in the United States army, and at its close took up school-teaching for a livelihood. Some months ago he was appointed Assistant-Revenue Assessor, and when the money came in, made long and frequent visits to Columbia, where, she ascertained, he had three or four negro mistresses, upon whom he squandered his salary.

Affairs culminated in a big quarrel on last Friday, at the conclusion of which he ordered her to leave his house forever. As soon as she got his back turned she bagged $22·67, and took the train for Augusta. To her surprise she found him on the cars, and they travelled together. After his arrival at Augusta, he discovered that she had this money, and, on her refusing to give it up, had her arrested.

JOHN IN THE SOUTH.

The Rush of Chinese to the Mississippi Valley—What they Think and What they Eat.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 30th ult. has the following:—

The steamer Mississippi, lying at the foot of Walnut street, which leaves for New Orleans at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day, was thronged from morning till night yesterday by citizens who were curious to get a sight of the Chinese passengers on board. The novelty of the importation—of a type of mankind, inhabiting a different side of the globe; natives of the "Flowery Kingdom," of which so much, half fabulous and half fact, has been written—was such as to inspire a natural desire to see them and examine their appearance, manner, and behavior.

It is possible, however, that within a very short period the importation of Chinese into the Mississippi Valley will be frequent enough to render their appearance on the streets as little remarkable as that of negroes or of emigrants from European countries. Yesterday the throng of visitors seemed to find an inexhaustible fund of amusement watching the various groups of Celestials as they were scattered about the boat, chattering together in a boisterous, earnest, good-humored way, in a jargon as barbarous in sound as unintelligible.

One fellow, with a white hat, who sat with his long black braided queue dropping down to the centre of his back, with all the dignity of a Mandarin, was constantly questioned by the torrent of visitors. He had acquired some words of broken English, and made a desperate endeavor to satisfy all who made inquiries. He said he was going to "Teeses," for Texas, and wanted to get off, because the boat was "shakee to muts." The reason why their women were not brought along, because "he too far off." During the day considerable exchange was carried on by those who possessed Chinese coin, a copper medal the size of a button, with a square hole in the centre, bringing from five to twenty-five cents—just as they could find purchasers. A singular-looking gold coin, worth about $4·50, brought ten dollars in greenbacks.

During the day several squads of Chinese sallied out and walked up Fourth street and examined the city with apparently some interest and curiosity. They made no purchases, which it is said they are not fond of doing under any circumstances. They are frugal in their habits, and would not be disposed, if they had the money, to go into any extravagant outlays. In their own country it is stated a laboring man is contented with wages at eight dollars a year, of our money. Board and lodging can be had in China for a dollar a month, but it would require Chinese habits to be satisfied with the fare set forth.

As to the religious impressions of John, Major Rhea gave us the following instance:—He was told before he left San Francisco, by Captain Hudson, who brought a load of Chinese from Hong Kong in the steamer Continental, that when a furious storm arose the Chinese were alarmed. They set up their god Joss, with a sack around its neck, and each man put a Spanish dollar into the sack to appease the wrath of their angry deity.

The next day the wind abated, the sea became calm, and each man immediately divested his god of the dollar and pocketed it again. Their god, it seems, is a god for stormy weather. Major Rhea met with an intelligent and learned Chinese doctor, and in conversation, wanted to know in what the Chinese were superior over the Americans. The doctor reflected a while and affirmed that after close observation of the peculiar characteristics of both nations, he found that the Chinese excelled only in one thing—they cleaned their ears twice a week. With regard to food and stationery the following list of goods, which have been procured to start a store in the vicinity of their place of labor, will afford a good idea:—

Narrow leaves, 500 pounds; bamboo brushes, 5 dozen; foo chuck, or bean curd stick, 10 boxes or 400 pounds; 10 boxes vermicelli, 500 pounds; 200 pounds ginger root; 50 pounds orange peel; 200 pounds cuttle fish; 10 boxes soy; 10 jars ketchup; 20 reams Chinese writing paper; 200 Chinese pencils; 10 daily account books; 5000 Chinese visiting card papers; 5 pieces paper (for lights); 300 pounds California a balones; 40 pounds red melon seed; 2 dozen frying pan shovels; 4 dozen copper spoons (large); 100 pounds sakko; 10 pairs crape suspenders; 50 pounds sugar candy; 50 pounds red dates; 6 counting boards; 1 pound Chinese ink; 100 Chinese pens; 10 paper boxes pills; 10 bottles medicine powders; 10 boxes (100 gallons) China nut oil; 10 jars or 700 pounds salt turnip; 40 sets bowls; 40 sets chop sticks; 1 dozen knives; 2000 pounds salt shrimps; 15 bags or 1950 pounds salt fish; 200 bags fungus; 50 Chinese pass-books; 50 Chinese general ledger books; 4 bokes or 50,000 fire-crackers; 2 boxes fire-crackers; joss paper; joss sticks; 1 box, or 55 pounds dried oysters; 5 mats or 250 pounds black pens; 2 mats or 100 pounds red pens; 5 mats or 240 pounds green pens; 18 large kettles; 16 small kettles; 2 dozen frying pans; shovels; 2 boxes or 120 pairs Chinese common shoes; 20 Chinese purses; 10 Buckskin purses.

REBEL VENOM.

Postscript from the "Erring Sisters"—How the Precious Sisterhood Talk of one of the Men who Saved the Country.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

A bad man against whom rising account. A villain has stolen off with stole. A carpet bag stocked his basket. There was great rejoicing in Pandemonium yesterday. Since that eventful day when Adam and Eve manufactured clothes out of fig leaves there have been many large gatherings in hell and on earth. But the cavalcade that turned out in the infernal regions to greet E. M. Stanton, who died yesterday, was, in all probability, the largest that ever paid tribute to a congenial spirit. Stevens had been awarded the premium for being the biggest sinner in all purgatory, and he is no doubt now jealous of Stanton, who he knows will put in for the medal, with a prospect of winning it. That mawkish sentimentality which would throw the mantle of oblivion over the misdeeds of dead rascals cannot be observed in chronicling the death of E. M. Stanton. The most exquisite tortures served Stanton enjoyment. The tyranny of Tiberius was forgotten in his enormities. He revelled for several years in tormenting all over whom he had power; but when he offended heaven and earth by hanging an innocent woman like a dog, God visited him with His righteous anger, and since the consummation of this atrocious deed Stanton's physical system commenced decaying and breaking up; and without a single tie on earth, destitute of all belief in the Christian religion, he died, and a little soul steeped in sin went to the devil. In nature he was revengeful and malignant, and so stubborn in opinion that he rarely changed his views or relinquished a purpose. He was as remorseless and cruel in disposition as a Camanche Indian, and joyously and without a shudder would have turned the Southern people over to massacre, and their homes to desolation. He was serene, not from philosophy, but from temperament and torpor. He belonged eminently to the animals known as cold-bloods. No impulses ever stirred the feeble and sluggish currents of his moral or mental nature. To call him a brute would be a libel upon the dog. Of humanity he was destitute. He was servile; he was cowardly. The manner of his death shows the finger of retribution. He hungered for blood—for a position that would enable him to bedevil a defenseless people. A President as mean and malignant as himself appointed him United States Supreme Court Judge. This power caused the fiend to burst into wild, demoniac laughs. But that God who would not permit the builders to occupy the impious tower on the plains of Shinar, smote the unctuous scoundrel so that he died. Nearly all the conspirators against the life of Mrs. Surratt have been blotted from the world they disgraced. Conover was sent to the penitentiary, and Andrew Johnson was consigned to private life. Holt still lives, but still prays for death. Stanton has gone, and Holt will soon follow, for not more certainly is he burned who puts his hand in the flames, than is he punished who commits a moral wrong. The wicked man's "sins will find him out." It is not an agreeable duty to inscribe the true character of an infamous public man on his tomb; but it is an imperative duty. Stanton, the infamous, is drinking molten iron, trading in pyrotechnics, and broiling in a heated furnace, and the people rejoice.

MINING DANGERS.

Narrow Escape of Fifty-five Men from Being Roasted Alive in a Coal Mine—Almost a Repetition of the Avondale Horror.

PLYMOUTH, Pa., Dec. 31.—There was nearly a repetition of the Avondale horror at this place yesterday. At about 10·30 A. M, the breaker of the Nottingham mine, situated at the southern end of the town, was discovered to be on fire. There were fifty-five men in the mine at the time, which is one of the man-traps like the Avondale—one with but one outlet—yet, notwithstanding this, no notice was given to the men below that the building above was on fire.

Fortunately, it was discovered soon after it broke out, and, with great exertion, was not only prevented from spreading, but was extinguished, the men below remaining all the while in ignorance of their danger. The fire was the result of gross carelessness on the part of the company working it. It appears that two stoves were kept in the breaker to give heat to the boys employed there to pick out the slate from the coal as it goes in the breaker, and the pipes from these stoves were run directly through the woodwork of the building, without any protection. The result was what any sane man might have expected. The woodwork heated until it became of the consistency of tinder, and then ignited.

At noon some of the men came up to dinner, and, although every exertion was made to keep the fire from their knowledge, the fact leaked out, and they became aware for the first time of the terrible fate they had escaped. When they went down again they informed the rest of the men in the mine, and they at once got together and held an indignation meeting, and resolved at once to go up out of the mine. When they got up they assembled the rest of the men belonging to the mine—in all about seventy-five—and held another meeting, resolving that they would not again go down into the mine until there was built two brick chimneys for the stove-pipes, a watchman placed in the building night and day, and a bell at the bottom of the shaft, so that they should have a signal when there was danger at the surface. Since that time the mine has not been worked, and the men still remain firm. The proprietors, Messrs. Thomas Brodrick & Co., not being able to get any men to supply the places of their old hands, have yielded to their demands so far as the two chimneys are concerned, and their construction has commenced; but they think one watchman in the night is sufficient, and decline to place one there in the day time. The men say that this only shows a willingness to protect their own property, and as their lives are exposed in the day time they say they shall insist on the two watchmen, and also on the alarm bell.

THE LATEST ERIE DILEMMA.

The Arrest of Receiver Dogherty—All the Books and Papers Removed to the Grand Opera House.

The offices of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Co., at 40 Broadway, New York, consist of three rooms, two composing the offices proper, and the third room, on the upper floor of the building, being used as a kind of store-room for books, papers, etc. At 12 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. William A. Dogherty, the receiver appointed by Judge Barnard, accompanied by his attorney, Mr. Sherman, and a dozen members of the Erie detective force, entered the office and proceeded to make preparations for the removal of the books, papers, etc. A policeman who entered the office said that nothing could be removed, and Mr. Lee, the janitor of the building, said he would not allow Mr. Dogherty to remove anything until he was satisfied that the removal was legal.

And so Mr. Doherty waited till nearly twelve o'clock, when a message arrived from Captain Garland, of the First Precinct, stating that the removal might be made, and that if necessary a force of police would be sent to prevent a breach of the peace. The books and papers were then nailed up in packing boxes, placed in a large Erie wagon drawn by two horses, which was at the door, and driven away to the Grand Opera House. Mr. Dogherty soon followed them, leaving the office in charge of three of the detectives, named John Clarke, James Browne, and A. G. Sisson.

WHAT MR. DOGHERTY SAYS.

A reporter of the *World* saw Mr. Dogherty in the Grand Opera House, when Mr. Dogherty made the following statement:—"The removal of those books and papers was on account of the surreptitious abstraction of other books from the offices of the company by parties connected with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway in violation of a solemn pledge. The Erie Railroad Company have nothing whatever to do with this affair, further than lending a vehicle for the removal and a proper receptacle for the books and papers which are now and will remain in the custody of Mr. Jay Gould and myself as receivers of the road, appointed by Judge Barnard's order of March last. And as I see that a morning paper has published an inaccurate and highly-colored report this morning, I will state that I never sent any telegram to Mr. Gardner, and that if such a telegram was sent it was fraudulent. And further, that I never met with the railway accident alluded to. I do not know who it is that stole the books and papers; if I did I would certainly apply to have them arrested."

MR. GOULD'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Gould said that valuable record-books had been removed from the office, and that the supposition was that Mr. James McHenry had them in his possession.

A SINGULAR CASE.

A Life Saved by an Arbitrary Sign—Value of a Court Stenographer.

In the Supreme Court, at General Term, in New York, on Thursday, before Clerke, P. J., and Sutherland and Cardozo, J. J., the case of John Real vs. The People, etc., was heard. At the opening of the Court the District Attorney called, pursuant to his previously expressed intention, Mr. Robert Bonynge, the stenographer who took the minutes at the trial of Real, last February, to the stand. Mr. Bonynge produced the stenographic notes taken at the time, and read from them the commencement of the cross-examination of Henry Real, showing that the exception was taken as claimed by Real's counsel. In reply to Mr. Graham, he testified he had been a stenographer since 1858; the sign which he used for "defendant excepts" was the phonographic "d s k;" it was an arbitrary sign used by him, but he believed used by several other stenographers; his notes were in the same condition as when he took them; there had been no alteration since. In reply to Mr. Garvin, he said he had furnished him two transcripts of the evidence, one for himself and one for Governor Hoffman, and had also furnished a transcript to the prisoner's counsel. On Monday last Mr. Garvin had sent for him; had showed him the transcript, and asked him if it was correct; he had said he was confident it was correct, and when Mr. Garvin had asked him to make affidavit to it he had gone to his office and examined his notes, and on returning pointed out the error to Judge Garvin.

Judge Garvin—That is exactly as I stated it.

Mr. Bonynge stated that the transcript was made by a clerk.

Mr. Crosby, the stenographer of the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part III, was called up, and read the line in question, "Objected to, overruled, defendant's counsel excepts." He had no doubt that it was so written at the time of the trial. He did not use the same sign, but this would be readily understood.

Judge Garvin said he would insert the exception in the error book.

Mr. Graham said, as the public took so great an interest in this case, and was kept so constantly informed through the press, he desired to show that this constituted no exception to general rules, and read at some length from an opinion of Judge John W. Brown, in which he decides to insert an exception, and says that when an objection was taken, his practice was to presume the exception taken.

Mr. Stuart then spoke of the truthful report made by Mr. Bonynge, of its correctness in every word, even to the "little careless expressions of counsel and the court, and to incieganeies of witnesses."

Mr. Garvin then presented the formal order for adjournment.

The order was thereupon signed,

THE ROCKVILLE ROBBERY.

Over $10,000 Stolen—The Keys Taken from the Treasurer's House.

We find details of the late daring bank robbery in Connecticut in the Hartford *Courant* of December 30:—

During Tuesday night the savings bank in Rockville was entered by burglars. The robbery was unusually bold and daring. A visit was first made to the residence of Mr. L. Bissell, Treasurer of the bank, and from his pocket keys were taken which gave the scamps ready admission to the bank building and safe. Though the burglars entered the sleeping apartment of Mr. Bissell, they aroused no one in the family, and it was not till morning that the Treasurer knew anything of the affair, his attention being first attracted by the removal of his pants into another room. Upon going to the bank, it was found that the burglars had done their work in passably good order, and had left of their tools only a crowbar as a souvenir of their visit. Proceeding from the bank with their booty, they stole a hand-car belonging to the Rockville Branch Road, and rode upon it as far as the North Meadows, this side of the bridge, where it was found dropped from the track yesterday forenoon.

Investigation shows that the loss to the bank is $10,200, the securities taken being as follows:—$6200 Five twenty bonds; two $1000 Indiana Central Railroad bonds; and two $1000 Springfield, Ill., City bonds. A reward of $500 has been offered by the Treasurer of the bank for the recovery of the property, or a proportional part of the reward will be paid for any part returned.

It has been ascertained that the burglars—three in number—first went to the shops of the railroad company, where a hand car was placed in readiness, and after robbing the bank returned there and assorted the papers they had secured. They reached Vernon at about 4 o'clock, and were seen by the depot agent there, but he supposed they were employes of the road. In getting from the branch track on to the main track leading to this city, the car was carried across just east of the depot. At 4·30 o'clock the depot agent in Burnside, who was up, heard but did not see the car pass, and noticed that it was being driven at a rapid rate. Every morning at 5·30 o'clock a road watchman leaves East Hartford on a hand-car, and, knowing this fact probably, the burglars timed their movements to avoid him. It is not certain, as at first supposed, that the thieves took the southerly train from this city; they may have gone north at 6 o'clock, or, as some suppose, have taken the Providence train over the same ground of their retreat, supposing that to be the safest route to avoid suspicion and mislead.

HAYTI.

Fall of Port-au-Prince—Capture of the Algonquin—Salnave Takes Refuge in Fort National.

By the arrival of a schooner from St. Marc we are in possession of important news from Hayti to the 19th ult.

The war steamers in possession of the revolutionists, having accomplished their object in transporting troops to the Petit Goave and Grand Goave, immediately returned to Port-au-Prince, and blockaded that port, acting in cooperation with the forces on land that had invested the city. The attack by sea and land was made simultaneously, in the night, between the 18th and 19th inst. The land force entered the city, driving the different pickets before them, and taking every post of advantage, until the city was in their possession.

In the meantime the revolutirnary war vessels were doing their part to support the force on land. The Algonquin, Salnave's vessel, was boarded and taken possession of without bloodshed, the entire crew being asleep at the time. The city and the Algonquin were captured without the revolutionists firing a shot. Salnave made his escape from the city and took refuge in Fort National, commonly called Fort Alexandre, which is situated on one of the highest points overlooking the city on the northwest side.

Salnave is in imminent peril, but it is supposed the foreign consuls will interfere and secure his safety.

Saget and his staff had left St. Marc for Port-au-Prince, and were heard from at Arcahie.

The entire population of the city are rejoiced at this issue of things, and are heart and soul in favor of the revolution.

AN INSOLVENT RAILWAY.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company to be Wound Up—A Receiver Appointed.

A suit has been brought in the Supreme Court by the people of the State of New York, against the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, under the statute which provides for the dissolution of insolvent corporations. It is alleged that the corporation had been insolvent and had neglected and refused the payment of its notes and debts for over a year; that the liabilities of the company are many millions of dollars, and that all of its assets are insufficient to pay the same. A motion was heard yesterday in the suit at Special Term, in New York, to appoint a receiver to wind up its affairs as provided by the company's counsel. Messrs. Abbott & Fuller, of this city, who insisted on an adjournment on account of the shortness of the notice.

The Court refused to adjourn the hearing, stating that it was not a proper case for adjournment; the Court having judicial knowledge of the utter and hopeless insolvency of the company. Several technical objections were also unavailingly urged by the counsel for the company, and the case was then argued on its merits by S. H. Hammond, Esq., Deputy Attorney-General, for the motion, and W. J. A. Fuller, Esq., in opposition thereto. At the conclusion of the argument, the Court took the papers, and subsequently granted the motion, and appointed Addison G. Rice receiver.

Incidentals.

—A young Kentuckian has distinguished himself by marrying his grandmother's sister.

—Chicago has manufactured this year 5,442,327 gallons of high wines. Last year it manufactured only 2,082,624 gallons.

—The Louisiana planters have used up all New Orleans' supply of small bills and currency to pay their hands, and the city merchants are much incommoded by the lack of small change.

—Prince Arthur is returning from his moose-hunting expedition dejected, as he has been unsuccessful in shooting any moose "in consequence of the weather."

—A clergyman in Lewiston, Me., married a couple some time ago, and was asked to wait for his fee until "pay day." Pay day has not yet come to him.

—Visitors to Hartford complain that they can't move there without running against a president, secretary, or agent of an insurance company.

—The friends of Women's Suffrage in California are to hold a State Convention in San Francisco on Wednesday, January 26. It will assemble in Dashaway Hall. Apt name!

—A lady who is canvassing for a book in Vincennes, Ind., took umbrage at an article in one of the papers there, and interviewed the editor with a revolver. He said he didn't mean it.

—At the special election the Democracy of Champaign county, Ohio, ran a negro for State Senator on a ticket declaring that "if he is white enough to vote, he is white enough to be voted for."

—A letter from England is waiting in Toronto for a laborer named Robert Harding, who removed to the States about six months ago. Robert would do well to apply for it, as it conveys information that he has been left £2000 by a relative.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Celebration of New Year's Day—Reception of Southern Newspaper Men in Washington.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM WASHINGTON.

Southern Press Reception.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—A number of gentlemen connected with the newspaper press of Richmond and Petersburg, Va., arrived here today at the invitation of the journalists of Washington. The visit has been in contemplation for several weeks, and every preparation has been made for extending to them a cordial reception. The visitors upon their arrival were escorted by a committee of gentlemen, belonging to the press of this city, to the Arlington Hotel, and at 9 A. M. were met by the entire number of their guests, in one of the parlors of the hotel, when Mr. Forney, in behalf of the Washington press, delivered a speech of welcome, which was responded to by Mr. Gilman, of the Richmond *Whig*. A banquet will be given to the guests at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

FROM NEW YORK.

New Year's Day in New York—The Susquehanna Railroad Case.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—With beautiful, mild weather, the day is being universally observed. The Governor receives calls at the Executive Chamber.

The Jackson Corps paraded this morning, making a fine appearance. Nearly every house is entertaining callers, and festivity prevails everywhere. The New Trimble Opera House was opened last night, to one of the finest audiences ever assembled in this city.

The Governor has not, as yet, turned over the Susquehanna Road to the Ramsay directors. He is awaiting an official copy of the decision from Justice Smith. It is understood that further legal proceedings will follow the decision.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Marriages for 1869 in Baltimore—The State Legislature—Newspaper Enlargement.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1.—During the past year 2850 marriage licenses were issued in this city.

The regular session of the Maryland Legislature will convene at Annapolis on Monday next.

The Baltimore *American*, now in its sixty-ninth year, enlarged to-day by the addition of four columns.

FROM THE STATE.

Strike in the Iron Region.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CATASAUQUA, Jan. 1.—The furnace men in the employ of the Lehigh Crane Iron Company, to the number of about 150, commence the new year by striking for higher wages. There are six furnaces, with twenty-five men to each. Work is entirely suspended.

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Discord in the Assembly—How the First Meeting was Broken Up.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writing from Rome Dec. 14, says:—

The truth about the first meeting with closed doors (that is, the 10th), is coming out. It was a scene of the greatest confusion. I am now told that the minority was 130. It was the Archbishop of Temsevar, in Croatia, it is now said, who was making a Latin speech, protesting against the forms and arrangements as interfering with the independence of the bishops, when the bell rang and he was called to order. Thereupon, it is added, the Primate of Hungary came to his rescue, and in his turn was called to order in like manner. Upon this Dupanloup made a strong observation in good French and left the Hall, with the Archbishop of Paris and a hundred others, in fact, breaking up the meeting. All the bishops complain that they are powerless; that they have had no time to know what they are wanted to do; that they have only been allowed eight days to make one another's acquaintance; finally, that the Hall is intolerable. They are dying of cold and they cannot hear one another. They say the present accommodation is utterly inadequate; that they require many more rooms, and those larger than what have been improvised in and about St. Peter's. I hear that some of them say the Council ought to have been held at the Lateran or the Quirinal, where they might have had a whole palace for the work, and rooms for conversation and other business. They are now obliged to find opportunities for mutual information and conference where they can, and cardinals and others who happen to have palaces at their command, are holding nightly large reunions. Very late ones, too, I suspect, for the streets are getting noisy at midnight, more so than when I came. Thus the first meeting on the 10th ended with an abrupt adjournment; and I cannot doubt that of to-day has done also. This is not very promising for the presumed object of the Council, which every day recedes further into the limbo of vain aspirations. If the dogma of infallibility is adopted, it is now said positively the French Concordat will be at once withdrawn, and Pius IX will find that with a new position new relations also will have to be arranged. So strongly is this intention announced that the Pope's friends accuse France of dictating, and Frenchmen do not deny the imputation. The situation is described on both sides as *gravissima;* and nobody sees the way out of it, except by continual adjournments, till time itself may bring some sort of escape. But as for any conclusions, being come to and proclaimed by January 6, that is pronounced impossible.

Position of the American Bishops.

* * * The Papal authorities have housed the Bishops with careful and discriminating hospitality. Those who could not be absolutely trusted have been lodged with safe companions, in the proportion of one weak brother to half a dozen strong. In one palace, two or three known to want their faith confirmed, are in charge of ten stout believers The Jesuits have had the manipulation of the flock, and have done it well. There is not one of them who has not his feelings sounded and reported upon daily; and the common study of the printed papers compels all to speak. In this way it will be ascertained what points can be pressed—supposing it desirable to press them—and what not. But the Pope will probably not propose at all what he would have to withdraw. The American bishops, I hear it said, plead their difficulties at home. The Syllabus has excited a good deal of attention there, and has been denounced as an attack upon civil society, putting everybody pledged to it in antagonism to his fellow-citizens. At first sight it might seem that, under a constitution founded on the right of private judgment and the will of the majority, there would be no great reason to fear an external claim to entire spiritual and social submission. But it is plain the Americans entertain a strong dislike to the kind of thing altogether, and that any maintainer of the Pope's infallibility and supreme authority in the chief affairs of life will often find himself at a disadvantage. So the American Bishops would rather be out of it. Indeed, they say they cannot help themselves; the new converts stipulate for their liberty. If this be the case in the United States it cannot be otherwise in all the States of the Old World where religion is at all a matter of controversy, and where there are such things as converts from one communion or one school to another. The objections to infallibility are said to take a great variety of forms, but that must be only a variety of language, expression, and circumstances. There is one master objection at the root of all objections, and that is the individuality and the self-consciousness which make every man, who thinks at all, think for himself by laws and rules of his own, and from his own point of view. The man who thinks is already on a throne, and he does not even vacate it when he has solemnly accepted the Pope for his lord paramount. He still holds it in that See.

THE DEATHBED MARRIAGE.

Interesting Correspondence Between a New Jersey Lady and Horace Greeley on the Richardson-McFarland Marriage.

The following correspondence between Mr. Greeley and Mrs. Amelia Selover concerning the "marriage" ceremony which took place at the deathbed of Albert D. Richardson will be found of interest to all those who have paid any attention whatever to what seem to be the real merits of the case. Mrs. Selover's sole object in writing to the venerable philanthropist was, as she says, to "serve the cause of truth." Whether she has attained that object by her correspondence with Mr. Greeley the reader can be left safely to judge for himself.

MRS. SELOVER TO MR. GREELEY.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 16, 1869.—Hon. Horace Greeley—Sir:—At a meeting of our social circle held last evening, for the purpose of disseminating truth and elevating woman in all that pertains to her advancement, politically and morally, it was resolved that in view of the part which you took as the bedside of Mr. Richardson, and the criticisms of the press in charging you with drawing there the Rev. Mr. Beecher and the Rev. Mr. Frothingham to minister the holy rites of matrimony, etc., that if such was the fact, it was presumed that you acted in the spirit of Christian charity and true benevolence, and from no unkind or ungenerous feeling towards McFarland.

If not inconsistent and time will permit, please furnish a line or two on that all-absorbing and painful topic. Very truly your friend,

AMELIA SELOVER.

MR. GREELEY TO MRS. SELOVER.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Dec. 19, 1869.—My Friend:—I have yours of the 16th to-day. Possibly your circle is better informed in the matter propounded in your letter than I am. If I knew all the facts I might form a correct judgment thereon. I am quite aware that a very cowardly murder was perpetrated, since that was done in my office and near where I now sit; but with regard to the incitement or pretext therefor I hear contradictory stories, and have formed no conclusive judgment. When the facts shall be fully developed I shall be satisfied. At present I wait. I do not know that I cherish unkind feelings towards murderers, though your letter suggests them. I only feel certain that they should be put and kept where they may not have opportunity to commit more murders. I presume you do not dissent from this opinion. HORACE GREELEY.

Mrs. Amelia Selover, Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. SELOVER WANTS HORACE TO COME TO THE POINT.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 20, 1869.—Hon. Horace Greeley—Sir:—I regret extremely that you should have mistaken the tenor of my note of the 16th inst., so as to draw the inference that our little circle would sustain the unlawful acts of any man, and particularly one who violated the commandments. We fully believe it is not in your heart to cherish an unkind feeling toward any one. It was simply desired to know how far the criticisms of the press were at fault in charging you with introducing the reverend gentlemen to the bed-chamber to minister the rites of matrimony. Your opinions on this and all other subjects are all potent and receive our highest regard. Respectfully your friend.

AMELIA SELOVER.

HORACE GREELEY COMES TO AN AWFUL POINT.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Dec. 21, 1869.—Mrs. Selover:—Mr. Beecher has already publicly contradicted the story that I asked him to marry the parties in question. I introduced no one to the bedside of my dying friend Richardson, and did not myself arrive till the marriage had taken place and the persons who performed and witnessed the ceremony had left the room. But I do not wish to be understood as condemning the marriage, and have already said what I think on that subject. Yours,

H. GREELEY.

THE BATTLE OF THE BLONDES.

Another Skirmish—Butler Captured.

Application was made a few days since by John D. Townsend, Esq., on behalf of Mr. Alexander Henderson, one of the proprietors of the Julia Thompson Troupe, before Judge Loew, of the Court of Common Pleas, for an order of arrest against George H. Butler, recently appointed Consul-General of the United States to Calcutta, in an action for an assault and battery committed on Mr. Henderson at Niblo's Garden on the evening of the 27th of May last. Mr. Henderson's having been obliged to be absent with his troupe is stated as the reason for the application not having been made at an earlier day.

Mr. Murray, the gasman of the theatre, made affidavit to having witnessed the assault, and that it was without provocation on the part of Mr. Henderson Dr. Young made affidavit as to the extent of the injury sustained by Mr. Henderson, stating that one side of his face was paralyzed therefrom, and would continue so to be.

Mr. Henderson asks damages to the extent of $10,000 in his complaint.

Judge Loew granted the order, and fixed the bail at $2000. Mr. Butler was taken into custody by the sheriff yesterday, and gave bail in the required amount, Hugh J. Hastings, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, and Erastus D. Webster, editor, being his bondsmen.—*N. Y. Times to-day.*

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SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

CASTING OUT DEVILS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The determination of the human mind to believe in evil spirits, as if its own rascality and depravity were not sufficient, is certainly discouraging. There are those who apologise for this proclivity by attributing it to ignorance; but, at this time of day, the human mind aforesaid has no business to be so densely ignorant as to suppose it possible for devils to take possession of boys—though these do sometimes behave in a way to lead to that belief, if we could but settle the fact that there are devils to take "possession," in accordance with the credulity which afflicts the superstitious. Some time ago we heard of a girl in Ohio who was said to be "obsessed," which is something more dreadful than being "possessed," and a great deal harder to cure. We recommended in this case mild cathartics, but, even if they were administered, we never heard of the result. Now we get news of a German young man away out in Watertown, Wisconsin, who has "'em" badly, whatever they may be. This instance of diabolical agency having excited much attention, two editors (supposed to be familiar with devils) have visited the youth, and their report is thrilling in the extreme. The family to which the young man belongs came from Northern Germany, a country highly devoted to the development of spirits, ghosts, and demons. The youth's name is Siege, and a hard siege he was having of it long before he came to this enlightened land. His troubles began when he was about five years old. The story is that his sister found "a duck's egg with a pin-hole in it." Under maternal direction she gave it to a dog, when the poor animal went mad and blind; the sister went into spasms, and soon died; this boy became also blind, and was troubled with contortions. Also with "jerkings." Likewise with frothing-at-the-mouth. Moreover, with "looks of most malignant hatred." He could only "appease the raging demons by making the sign of the cross." He was treated "with roots;" he got no better very fast; and his afflicted parents determined to emigrate to this country to try our Columbian "roots." But the kind of vegetable proper for this case does not grow in Wisconsin. At any rate, the unfortunate German is having "the jerks" and "the shakes" somewhat worse than ever. "The demoniac symptoms" assumed "an added violence." He gnashed his teeth, he threatened to break the bones of his little brother. Then the doors began to slam. Hollow noises were heard in the room. The family all had "a rush of blood to the head." One of the sisters also had an illegitimate child by a Lutheran minister. Then the devil got into this poor family's cow, which "reared on her legs, smote her tail, and shook her horns with savage fury."

Of course, this was too bad to be borne, and an Indian doctor was called in. This aboriginal physician tried "plasters," but in a few days the plasters refused to stick, and "sprouted hairs." Then they summoned a medium, who diagnosed "a snake in the stomach," the "lashings of whose tail could be heard under the ribs." Finally, the aid of the Catholic Church was invoked, but, the young person being a Lutheran, there was some disinclination to undertake his cure, although at the time of the last accounts this poor epileptic had been carried to church and "placed in different attitudes before the picture of the Holy Virgin." Upon this, the spirits spoke "in the Irish and Latin languages." Four devils were cast out "in one day," and a pretty good day's work we consider that it was. On the next day three more were cast out. On the day following "the most obdurate" agreed to leave. But, alas! another devil, according to the account before us, has manifested himself, and after being cast out, announced the presence of four others in poor Master Siege's stomach. When last heard from he was going to church regularly, but that he will ever get rid of all his devils is more than we can affirm.

Now, here is a story which really belongs to the Middle Ages, or to some earlier period of the world's history, and which should receive credit at the present time only in some semi-civilized country. If we may judge from the narrative, the person said to be "possessed" is an epileptic, suffering from a disease nearly incurable, and which, in time, is productive of many mental delusions. The reverend and religious man who undertook to relieve this patient should at least have called in some physician of ability. If we hold that epilepsy is to be cured by miracles, let us at least comprehend that it is not occasioned by the presence of evil spirits. What, pray, has the world outgrown of the folly of its infancy, of the ignorance of its darkest days, if it has not outgrown the miserable delusion of a direct personal Satanic agency exercised over the brains, and the bowels, and the stomach, and the nervous system? What epilepsy is we partly know; of these devils we can know nothing, and need to know nothing, and we might as well claim their malignant presence in cases of cholera, of brain fever, and of hydrocephalus. But, after all, it is a mournful consideration that hardly any cultivation (except a certain cultivation in itself of a skeptical kind) can save men from the folly of believing impossible things, and that, too, upon impossible grounds. "There are educated men," says Mr. Henry Kingsley, "in England who believe that Mr. Home was carried round the ceiling of a room." The only safety for man against intellectual delusion is in steadily refusing to accept upon hearsay testimony, or upon the conclusions of the senses, apparent natural laws which contradict those which have been fully demonstrated by the experience of mankind. Is there, can there be, such a thing as supernatural phenomena except by the direct interposition of the Deity, for reasons which carry their value upon their face, and which are consistent with the dignity of a Supreme Being?

FRIGHT AS A MONETARY REGULATOR.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The monetary affairs of the country for the last four years have been under a constant scare. This, which to some extent was the natural consequence of irredeemable paper money, was kept up and aggravated by Treasury operations to break the gold market, and by the course of half crazy journals in hounding on this policy and continually holding out the threat of some sudden turn by which the currency was to be changed to specie payment, and all debts enhanced thirty or forty per cent. By this the fluctuations and uncertainties inseparable from an irredeemable currency have been greatly multiplied; business turned into hazardous speculation upon the general uncertainty and the variations of the currency; legitimate enterprise paralyzed; capital driven from industrial operations into investment in public bonds; the exportable products of the country depressed in price, while the producer has to pay inflated prices for everything he buys, and a wide margin to cover the extra hazards of trade.

This policy of fright was begun by McCulloch, who had an idea that he could put the screws on the money market and scare the Wall street speculators without hurting legitimate business and the masses. The same policy has been capriciously continued ever since, with the foolish idea that speculative operations to "bear" gold is an approach to specie payments. Its effects have been multiplied by foolish public journals which have incessantly clamored that the Secretary of the Treasury should open the sluice and drop his pile of gold upon the market and break it. By this incendiary policy the whole country has been kept in continual apprehension of an impending change, the producers of exportable products have been robbed, permanent industrial undertakings prevented, traders plundered, money capital frightened into hoards, interest on money raised, loan accommodations shortened, and legitimate industry cheated of its just rewards.

Incendiaries roaming at large would be less destructive than these monetary agitators. The industry and trade of civilization require peace and confidence. A continual apprehension is a continual calamity. Who will enter into any new enterprise, or into any extension of old ones, while such a state of uncertainty exists, unless he can see in it a quick turn of cent. per cent.? Thus the requirement of margins to cover risks are enormously enhanced, and by these all are taxed, while they do not bring safety to the traders. The consequences of all this mere incendiarism have cost the country more for the last four years than all the expenses of the Government and of the public debt. And by all this the currency has not approached any nearer to the point of stability nor to the possibilities of specie payment.

Besides all the fright of legitimate enterprise by this incendiarism, the constant dinning into the ears of the country that specie payment was going to be brought in by a quick turn, when the paper dollar would rise from seventy cents to the value of the coin dollar, has stimulated all sorts of hoarding of currency with the expectation of turning it into specie. This saving and hoarding, which is always practiced to some extent, and in its natural way is well, is now greatly increased by this promise of a speculation, and thus it becomes a serious evil, taking a large amount of money out of circulation. So ruinous have been the effects of this scaring policy; so many good men have suffered by it while doing all that skill and integrity could do to carry on legitimate business; so harassed have been the best trading classes by these variations and uncertainties, that they are driven to the conclusion that if this is to continue, it were better to have the crisis come at once, by wiping out the currency and restoring specie money, so that they can begin the work of reconstruction from general bankruptcy.

And so it would be. Better the steady pressure of the screw of contraction which will eventuate in a fixed measure of values beyond the caprice of the Government and the influence of incendiary journals, than this continued uncertainty and change which approaches not one inch nearer to stability. If we are to have the hardship of a change we are entitled to know what it is, and to be assured that it is to result in settlement on a sound foundation. There is one way that everybody knows will bring this, and that is a steady contraction of the currency. In no other way can 700 millions of paper money be brought to specie redemption. All the speculative operations on the market for demonetized gold are nothing; for if the price could in this way be broken down to par with currency, specie redemption on such a volume of currency would swiftly take all the coin out of sight; for no one would believe it could last.

The hardship of contraction is so apparent that no party dare enact it. But while afraid to adopt the only course that will bring specie payment at the par of the notes, they pursue a course that has consequences as disastrous, without any progress towards the result. There is no necessity for the calamity of contraction; nor is there any excuse for this policy of destruction which is called regulating the market. What business has Government in the money market, putting prices down or up? What right has it to assume that any branch of business is to be outlawed? Let the Government get out of the money market and return to its legitimate business. The Secretary of the Treasury, instead of making raids upon the market, should be required to fix the price at which he will sell gold from the Treasury in exchange for greenbacks, and should fix it at such a rate as will be safe against all comers. Then let the price of gold come to it. In this way it would regulate the currency, instead of aggravating its variableness.

The Treasury is under no necessity to sell gold. It has, according to the books, a liberal margin of currency, and the actual sum is always much greater than that shown by the balance of receipts and of drafts issued. And it has now no great surplus of gold over its immediate liabilities. This business of trying to control market prices is a monstrous interference of Government in private rights, and is too prolific of suspicion to be safe for any Government. And all this "bearing" of gold increases the general uncertainty and alarm, makes all trade extra hazardous, taxes the whole people upon its uncertainties, robs the traders, depresses the prices of all exportable products, stimulates importation, expedites the flight of bonds and gold abroad, paralyzes industrial enterprise, and brings upon the country all the effects of a general calamity without any rational cause or good result.

FRANCE—CÆSARISM ENDED—RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT INAUGURATED.

From the N. Y. Herald.

In the matter of French news, so far at least as the government reform movement is concerned, we have got to something like firm ground. Since September the 8th there has been suspense, uncertainty, doubt, and even danger. How far the promised reforms were to be carried out no one could tell. The suspense was somewhat relieved by the elections, and later by the Emperor's address; but the elections created fear and the Emperor's speech did not inspire hope. The question still remained, How much of Cæsarism was to be abandoned and how much of responsible government was to be granted? It was difficult to believe that the man of December, the head of the house of Bonaparte, the author of the "Life of Julius Cæsar," the successful representative of the one-man power, would ever consent to come down to the vulgar necessity of ruling France by means of responsible ministers. This difficulty, which was great in spite of the promised reforms, was increased rather than diminished by the cautious and reticent character of the Emperor's speech.

It now appears that the Emperor really means to reduce his promised reforms to practice, and that if the edifice is not crowned with liberty the fault will not be his. His former ministers have resigned, and the resignation has been accepted. M. Ollivier has been requested to undertake the formation of a Ministry. The Emperor desires him to name persons who, associated with him, would form a homogeneous Cabinet, faithfully representing the legislative majority, and resolved to carry out, in letter and spirit, the *Senatus Consultum* of September last. According to liberal journals personal government is at an end, and the Emperor's letter is the "first chapter in the history of the liberal empire."

As we have said already, this is comparatively firm ground. We know not what is the political situation in France. The Emperor has abandoned his former position—a position in which he has done so much for French honor and French prosperity. He is no longer the Cæsar, the autocrat, the government Between him and France there is henceforth to be a responsible ministry. With some slight modifications the Government of France will be conducted substantially as is the Government of Great Britain. The Ministers will be responsible to the Corps Legislatif, and the members of the Corps Legislatif will be responsible to the people. If the new plan works well France will have reason to be proud; for the Government machine will be one of the most perfect in existence. Nominally an empire with a truly great man at its head, France will in point of fact be a republic. We must now honestly admit that Napoleon has come up to the high expectation of his friends. Less would have been disappointing, more would have been unwise. He has redeemed his pledges; and if he has provoked some impatience by what seemed delay, we cannot deny, in view of the result, that the delay has been fully justified. Deeper than ever is Napoleon's name engraved on the page of history, and nobler than ever is his record. If the First Napoleon must in all time to come be spoken of as the Julius Cæsar of France, the Third Napoleon will undoubtedly be remembered as the Augustus.

Much, however, depends on the French people themselves. It is not our belief that this transition will be got over without trouble. To the present race of Frenchmen responsible government is a theory, not an experience. The people will persist in looking to the Emperor rather than his Ministers. The Emperor will for some time to come find it difficult to restrain himself from dealing with the people. This double trouble will be certain to be aggravated by the inexperience of Ministers, by the inexperience of the Chamber, and by the stiffness of the new machine. In selecting M. Ollivier as his first Prime Minister the Emperor has fairly conformed to the requirements of parliamentary government. M. Ollivier is the only man who in present circumstances can command a majority in the Corps Legislatif. He is the acknowledged chief of the right centre, and the ground he has taken is such that the party of the Left will find it necessary to follow his lead, unless they make up their minds to be simply obstructive. To the Emperor he is personally attached, and at a time when the idea seemed too preposterous to be seriously entertained he was bold enough to conceive the reconciliation of the empire with liberty. When the Left broke up M. Ollivier set himself to work, and the programme of the right centre—a programme broad enough to command the support of the main body of the moderate liberals and to be satisfactory to the party of the Left—is the result of his labors. The Cabinet crisis continued at a late hour yesterday evening. The new Ministry had not been constituted, and Paris was slightly agitated by speculative comment. If the Prime Minister designated is successful in forming a strong and acceptable Cabinet he has a fair chance of hopefully launching the new constitution. For his own sake, for the Emperor's sake, but chiefly for the sake of liberty, we wish him all success. It is a new era for France. May she prove herself equal to it.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND FRAUDULENT ELECTIONS.

From the N. Y. Sun.

No person who has examined the subject, and is capable of forming an unbiassed opinion, entertains a doubt that enormous frauds were perpetrated in the two or three last elections held in this city and in Brooklyn. There were frauds in the naturalizing, frauds in the registering, frauds in the voting, frauds in the counting, frauds in the returning, frauds in the canvassing. Some of these frauds were committed in secret; others were practised openly and ostentatiously. Some were ingeniously contrived, and well calculated to deceive the unwary; others were barefaced and bungling, and scorned to shun the light of day.

The grand total of this villany reached startling dimensions. The great body of it was the work of worthless characters, the mere scum which floats on the seething surface of two large cities. But an important part of it, and that part without which the rest would have been of little avail, or have come utterly to naught, was devised by clear heads, which carry themselves high in society, and executed by hands that had been lifted up to receive the oaths of office.

Perhaps the worst and most dangerous form which these frauds assumed was what is known as repeating, or the reduction to actual use of the party slogan, once a sorry jest, but now a terrible fact in this metropolis, "Vote early, and vote often!" At first, this nefarious practice was carried on slily and sparingly. But now, emboldened by immunity from punishment, and grown lusty by the bribes they feed upon, gangs of repeaters perambulate the city from poll to poll on election day, and stuff their ballots into the boxes, under simulated names, or forged names, or the names of real citizens who have not yet voted; and this they do as openly and fearlessly as they paraded in the torchlight procession of the previous night, and drank libations of whisky to the success of their candidates. In some of the wards of this city these gangs of repeaters are as regularly organized as the genuine voters themselves; and to such perfection has the system arrived that, through duly authorized agents, their ballots have become an article of merchandise as really as poultry or potatoes.

The recent charter election demonstrated that this system will, unless speedily crushed, soon ripen into fearful riots at the polls between rival corps of repeaters. Already the leading strings in some of the wards have slipped from the hands of the political magnates who organized the scheme, and the repeaters have set up for themselves, in some cases selling their votes to irregular candidates, and in others using their strength to elevate to office some favorite member of their gang. Distinguished party chiefs have taught their big-fisted, low-browed tools how strong they are, and how necessary they are; and they seem disposed henceforth to carry on the business of fraudulent elections in their own behalf and for their own behoof. The keepers have unchained the tiger; but he refuses to return within the bars when they call him back. The magicians have raised the devil; but the demon will not down at their bidding

In a word, the repeaters have tasted spoils and plunder, and even office, and well will it be for their whilom masters if they do not now turn and rend them. Indeed, they have already torn one or two of them, giving them striking tokens of their boldness, rapacity, and power.

But why dwell upon the facts? They are patent to all, and ring through the land. We do not present them in a partisan aspect, for we do not regard cheating at elections as exclusively a Democratic vice. But here, in this and the adjoining Democratic city, where this foe of free institutions and representative governments stalks abroad at noonday, and where all authority and power is now or soon will be under the exclusive control of the Democratic party, good citizens of all parties demand that these malefactors shall be brought to condign punishment.

If the leaders of the Democratic party in this city and in this State turn a deaf ear to this demand, they will be held to a stern reckoning by high-minded, courageous members of their own political organization, who will unite with good men of whatever party to visit upon their betrayers a rebuke at the polls which will long be memorable in the history of New York.

If the Democratic party of this State hopes to save itself from ruin at home, and regain a fair reputation abroad, it must not only punish the election frauds recently perpetrated in this city and Brooklyn without delay, but take measures that will make their recurrence impossible.

THE PARTY OF TWO IN FRENCH POLITICS.

From the N. Y. Times.

In the new distribution of political parties in France, MM. Raspail and Rochefort have earned the unique distinction of having a section all to themselves. The substantive existence of the party cannot, however, be questioned, and no one who has read the extracts from the proceedings of the Corps Legislatif, furnished by our Paris correspondent, will doubt the obvious determination of the new radical section to keep the fact of its existence prominently before the public mind. Personally, the union of two such men presents an odd enough contrast. Raspail, the grim old socialist, chemist, and herbalist, equally familiar with unheard-of cures for bodily ailments, as with revolutionary remedies for the distempers of the State, seems a being as unlike as possible to the gay and brilliant Count Henri de Rochefort—a modern exquisite and a type of "Young Paris." Yet the one would scarcely be complete without the other, for while Raspail embodies the stern regrets and bitter memories of the past, Rochefort is the representative of the concentrated dislike and impatience of the present. Between them they represent that prejudice against the imperial dynasty which seems to be a growing sentiment among the masses of the French people.

While it is perfectly easy to smile at the absurdities which the necessities of their position will force upon the new Deputies, it is needful to bear in mind that they furnish the counterpart within the Chamber of a powerful phase of popular opinion outside of it. When we compare the unsparing use which the author of the *Lanterne* makes of weapons of ridicule and satire against the dynasty, with the very pitiable manner in which he winces under their personal application, we are apt to conclude that, being at once weak and vain, he is likely to become contemptible; but when, in spite of sundry foolish exhibitions, we find his new paper, the *Marseillaise*, realizing a sale, unexampled even in novelty-loving Paris, of 180,000 copies, we are reminded that the Deputy of the First Circumscription of the Seine is a political power in spite of, if not by reason of, his inconsistencies. The opposition "five" of eight years ago received a fair share of ridicule, but they survived, in spite of it, to change the entire complexion of French politics. The factions and irreconcilable "two" may, by the very consistency of their bitter and uncompromising hostility, become the nucleus of a force which will play an important part in the political future of France.

The tactics of MM. Raspail and Rochefort form not the least portion of the difficulties which will beset the new parliamentary experiment in France. M. Ollivier is evidently endeavoring to make his ministry a distinguished example of the coalescing power of parties. But with leading members of both Right and Left Centres standing haughtily aloof, with the seceders from the Third party and the liberal minority making common cause, and with the implacable and popular "irreconcilables" denouncing the coalition on behalf of thousands of angry voters out of doors, it is to be feared that the new minister will find the desire of his life rather dearly bought. The spirit of mutual concession and forbearance by which alone a parliamentary system can work at all, is but imperfectly developed among French politicians, and still less so among their constituents. Yet here we have but one of the many results of that deceitful calm of eight years, during which the Empire was successful abroad and prosperous at home, but during which a generation was ripening into manhood, to whom free institutions were but a name and self-government a solemn farce. And so at length, after the elected of eight millions has been snubbed and outwitted both in the Old World and the New, and is discovered to be but a fallible man, like any other ruler, the very workmen for whose sake he contrived magnificent public works, and invented imposing spectacles, turn round and demand their lost heritage of freedom, and clamor for the removal of the man who has betrayed the hard-earned *prestige* of France. Louis Napoleon may call this ingratitude; a more discriminating posterity will pronounce it the just Nemesis of an ambition that sought to elevate the State above the people, and to raise itself above them both.

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N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc. etc. 2 23 6

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

City of Washington, Saturday, January 1, 1870, 1 P. M.
City of New York, Saturday, January 8, 10 A. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 12 Noon.
City of Boston, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 22, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

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FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
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Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
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For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y., or to CYDONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

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For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF, 12 27 No. 330 CHESNUT Street.

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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WM. M. BAIRD & CO., 3 26 No. 132 South Wharves.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Select Council held a special meeting, the object being to take action upon the ordinance making the annual appropriation to the Fire Department. There was but a small attendance of spectators, the gallery containing not more than twenty persons, the floor below having about a like number. A quorum of members appeared, and the bill was taken up on its final passage.

Mr. Hopkins moved the further consideration of the bill be postponed until Thursday next. (To come before the new Councils.)

Dr. Kamerly opposed the bill excluding the hose companies, and suggested that if this was persisted in, the companies excluded would be assisted by the more favored companies. He favored a reduction of the present department, as this would afford the proper protection to property.

Mr. Stokley asked Mr. Hopkins if he was sincere in making his motion to postpone.

Mr. Hopkins said it was for the purpose of a test vote. If there was not a sufficient number to pass the bill to-day, it would be well to let it go over until there were votes sufficient to pass it.

Mr. Jones said he was not willing to stay here all night listening to debate, and he therefore moved the previous question.

This was agreed to—yeas, 13; nays, 3.

The President announced that this decision "to put the main question" took precedence of the motion to postpone.

The vote was then taken, Shall the bill pass? and it was decided in the affirmative. Yeas—Armstrong, Barlow, Bumm, Cattell, Duffy, Fox, Franciscus, Hodgdon, Jones, Kersey, McIlvain, Shermer, and Stokley—13. Nays—Cramer, Harkness, Hopkins, Kamerly, King, McCall, McCutcheon, Marcus, Plumly, and Shallcross—10.

The bill thus passed as it came from Common Council—taking from hose carriages that have not steam forcing hose, and giving their gratuity to the steam fire engine companies. Adjourned.

—The Building Inspectors have ordered down the walls of Nos. 12 and 14 North Fourth street, and the south party wall of No. 16; they have also ordered down such portions of the walls of the sugar house, in Vine street, below Third, as they considered dangerous, and directed the others to be strengthened by means of braces.

—During last evening six women, two men, and one lad were arrested by Officers Curley, Kelsh, Breniser, Merlits, and Lieutenant Thomas, on the charge of parading the streets as masqueraders. They were taken to the Central Station.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 120¼.

—E. Kendall, late Treasurer of Bowie county, Ill., is a defaulter to the extent of about $24,000.

—The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $246,852, making a total for the fiscal year of $85,987,502.

—A military commission is in Nashville, Tenn., to investigate frauds upon colored soldiers by claim agents.

—Caldwell, charged with complicity in drawback frauds in New York, is not likely to arrive in that city, from Canada, until next week.

—Secretary Boutwell will inform the financiers of the country on Monday next what he intends to do about the January sales of gold and purchase of bonds.

—Governor Geary's message was completed yesterday. It will not be given for publication prior to its reading in the Legislature. It will be longer than usual.

—The charges against Senator Harland and J. B. Grannel, in connection with the Cherokee land sales, are denied by Mr. J. F. Joy, of Western railroad celebrity.

—President Grant has been chosen as the umpire in a dispute between Great Britain and Portugal, as to the ownership of the island of Bolama, on the western coast of Africa, and a portion of the main land.

—The Spanish authorities report a victory over a small party of Cubans at Magua, and the capture of some important correspondence. Private advices received in Washington, tell of further Spanish successes and Cuban surrenders.

Foreign Affairs.

—Prince Charles, of Prussia, and his wife, are visiting Paris.

—Victor Emanuel refuses his consent to the nomination of the Duke of Genoa as King of Spain.

—A card is published by the French Cable Company, stating, in reply to a passage in the President's Message, that the messages by that route are not subject to the examination and control of the French Government.

—A heavy gale prevailed on the English and Irish coasts yesterday, causing loss of life and great damage to property.

—In a communication in yesterday's London *Times*, "Historicus" assails Secretary Fish's despatch on the Alabama question.

—Mr. Ashbury, owner of the yatch Cambria, has published, in the London *Post*, his acceptance of the terms proposed for the ocean race with Mr. Bennett's Dauntless.

PARTNERSHIP CHANGES.

The number of changes in business firms is about the same as last year. The following summary presents those which have been announced:—

New Firms.

Agard, Moodie & Co., in Philadelphia, and Agard, Bush & Co., Boston, succeeding Tyler & Co.
George O. Evans.
Henry P. Zeuner & Co., succeeding Maennel & Zeuner.
Boneke & Kiefer, German hosiery, succeeding Adolf Kiefer.
James D. Ritter, drug and merchandise broker.
Wm. M. Wilson & Co., importers and jobbers and wholesale druggists.
Ramsey & Hartman, law and collection agency.
Work & Drouin, general commission.
Dallett, Son & Co., New York, shipping and general commission.
Hall, Kirkpatrick & Whiteman, wholesale tobacco.
Edward Parrish & Son, drugs and pharmaceutics.
Wilson & Stewart, general commission.
C. W. & H. W. Middleton, iron.
Levi Hedges, Jr., succeeding Levi Hedges, Jr., & Co.
Frederick Butterfield, Jacobus & Co., New York, and Frederick Butterfield & Co., Bradford, England, manufacturing and importing British dry goods.
Frank & Stretch, wholesale queensware.
Fiss, Banes & Erben, worsted and woolen yarns manufacture.
Seal, Williams & Co., general merchants, wool, &c.
Cadbury & Thomas, succeeding Cadbury, Rhoads & Thomas.
Thomas P. Stotesbury & Co., succeeding Thomas P. Stotesbury.
A. S. Tomkinson, importer of earthenware, succeeding Tomkinson & McElveney.
John C. Scott & Sons, mining and selling coal.
John Huggard, linens and white goods commission.
Walter, Donaldson & Co., wholesale coal.
Leonard, Son & Co., dry goods importing and commission.
Erasmus C. Pratt, Bro. & Co., importing and commission, New York.
Marshall Pratt & Co., importing and commission, Philadelphia.
Hall & Vezin, succeeding Vezin, Hall & Vezin.
Wm. M. Wilson, importing drugs and merchandise.
Roberts, Warford & Co., succeeding Roberts & Warford.
Thomas Potter, Son & Co., succeeding Thomas Potter.
Fenton, Thompson & Co., succeeding Fenton & Thompson.
William H. Dunbar & Co., manufacture and commission of hermetically sealed fruits, bottled goods, groceries, &c.
James M. Vance & Co., hardware.
Meyer & Dickinson, importing and commission dry goods.
Stokes, Caldwell & Co., domestic commission, succeeding same style.
Lippincott & Johnson, importing and jobbing cloth.
Walter & Hutton, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in shirts, collars, &c.
W. F. Geddes' Sons, printers and lithographers.
John Weber, importer and commission hosiery and gloves.
Alfred H. Love, dry goods commission, succeeding Love, Black & Co.
Joseph S. Dell, general clothing business, in continuation.
Siddall & Markley, wholesale drugs.
Minster, Chalfant & Cox, hosiery and white goods.
Repplier, Gordon & Co., coal.
Hall, Bulkley & Co., coal.
Alexander, Bush & Atkinson, hosiery, notions and fancy goods.
Edwin H. Fitler & Co., manufacture ropes and cordage.
Campion Brothers & Franklin, druggists' glassware and sundries.
Hall, Bulkley & Co., coal, Philadelphia and Boston.
Boyd, Fougeray & Co., general tobacco.
T. D. Coulston & Co., wholesale grocery.
E. M. Broomall & Co., manufacture cotton and woolen, Chester.
M. J. Dohan, continuing Dohan & Taitt.
Lafourcade & Bryan, men's furnishing goods.
Howard W. Shipley, manufacturer of pocket cutlery.
John Wesley, bakers' and family flour.
Samuel Sherrerd, adjuster of averages and insurance agent.
Brooks, Scott & Roach, dry goods commission.
S. J. Humphreys, wholesale grocery and produce commission.
H. S. Gilbert & Co., fancy dry goods jobbing.
Philadelphia Hydraulic Works.
Thomson & Binns, wholesale grocery.
M. E. McDowell & Co., tobacco and general commission.
Worthington, Twining & Co., succeeding Worthington, Twining & Carver.
W. D. Sherrerd & Co., insurance agency and brokerage.
E. C. Knight & Co., Southwark sugar refineries.
Shaffner, Ziegler & Co., importing and jobbing hosiery and notions.
Rogers, Marshall & Co., wholesale dry goods.
R. C. Rogers, settlement of Craige & Rogers.

Dissolutions.

F. H. Williams & Co., by mutual consent.
Reece, Seal & Co., by mutual consent.
Cadbury, Rhoads & Thomas—George Rhoads retiring.
Tomkinson & McElveney—John McElveney withdrawing.
Leonard, Baker & Co., by limitation and consent.
Erasmus C. Pratt, Bro. & Co., by limitation.
Scott, Walter & Co., and Walter Brothers & Co., by mutual consent.
Levi Hedges, Jr., & Co., by mutual consent.
Frederick Butterfield, Jacobus & Co., New York, and Frederick Butterfield & Co., England, by limitation.
J. & W. Yewdall, by mutual consent.
J. Lauer & Bro., by mutual consent.
Tyler & Co. and Hatch & Tyler.
George O. Evans, by limitation.
Vezin, Hall & Vezin, by mutual consent—Oscar Vezin retiring.
Maennel & Zeuner, by mutual consent.
Sharp, Galloney & Brown, by mutual consent.
William Cannell & Co., by mutual consent.
J. C. Howe & Co.—J. C. Howe withdrawing.
Hall, Whiteman & Co., by mutual consent.
Allyn & Jewett, by limitation.
Stokes, Caldwell & Co., by limitation.
B. H. Sleeper & Co., by mutual agreement.
Lippincott & Johnson, by limitation.
Levi & Louchheim, by mutual consent.
Walter & Hutton, by agreement.
Love, Black & Co., by limitation.
Fitler, Weaver & Co., by limitation.
Lee, Alexander, Bush & Co., by mutual consent.
Caldwell, Gordon & Co., and Hall, Caldwell & Philadelphia, New York and Boston, by mutual consent.
Paxson, Minster & Co., by mutual consent.
J. P. Chalfant, by mutual consent.
DeCoursey, Lafourcade & Bryan, by mutual consent.
Dohan & Taitt, by mutual consent.
John Wesley & Son, by mutual consent.
Boyd, Fougeray & Co., by limitation.
A. B. Shipley & Son, by mutual consent.
Humphreys & Tripple; by mutual consent.
Gilbert & Reifsnyder, by mutual consent.
Brinton & Henderson, by mutual consent.
Coulston & Thomas, by limitation.
John Mundell & Co., by limitation.
Stilz & Melick, by mutual consent.
McDowell & Duncan, by mutual consent.
Worthington, Twining & Carver, by mutual consent.
William D. Sherrerd & Co., insurance agency.
A. Kusenberg, Southwark Sugar Refineries.
Markley & Shaffner, by limitation.

Partners Admitted.

Charles H. Beneke to Adolf Kiefer.
L. Hassell Clapp to Wm. M. Wilson & Co.
Edward H. Williams, William P. Henszey and Edward Longstreth to M. Baird & Co.
William S. Harker and Daniel J. Dillinger to Roberts & Warford.
Charles P. Cruft to Cruft & Young.
John B. Sartori to Victor A. Sartori.
W. A. B. Wheelock to F. W. F W. Lockwood.
Gillies Dallett, Jr., to G. & T. H. Dallett.
John F. Craig and Charles C. Stotesbury to Thos. P. Stotesbury.
Wm. J. Ostheimer to Ostheimer & Woodward.
Wm. W. Lazarus, George S. Beans, Henry Reeves, Joseph B. Fogel and Frank Clunn to Fenton & Thompson.
Edward S. Worrell, James F. Hope, O. C. Washburn and George Potter to Thomas Potter.
Nicholas Thouron to Pearson & Thouron.
William E. Frazer to Charles S. Carpenter & Co.
Clemmons Parrish to Edward Parrish & Son.
Thomas Meryweather and Samuel W. Lambeth to H. Duhring & Co.
Malcolm A. Shipley to A. B. Shipley & Son.
Joseph C. Roach to Brooks & Scott.
Henry S. Grove to Grove & Brother.
Christopher Bailey and Frank Cascadden to John T. Bailey.

Special Partners.

George Gordon, with Joseph S. Dell.
Frederick Paxson, with Minster, Chalfant & Cox.
Samuel T. Canby, with Alexander, Bush & Atkinson.
Israel Reifsnyder, with H. S. Gilbert & Co.
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John Yewdall and Peter C. Erben, with Fiss, Banes & Erben.
Henry D. Landis, with James M. Vance & Co.
Lucas Thompson, with Meyer & Dickinson.
William C. Houston, with Seal, Williams & Co.
George W. Harris and Alfred G. Baker, with Leonard, Son & Co.

Withdrawals.

William Loeb, from Kohn & Leberman.
Nathan Middleton, from C. W. & H. W. Middleton.
J. C. Howe, from J. C. Howe & Co.
C. F. Maennel, from Maennel & Zeuner.
Oscar Vezin, from Vezin, Hall & Vezin.
Frederick Paxson, from Paxson, Minster & Co.
John T. Taitt, from Dohan & Taitt.
Alan Wood, from Alan Wood & Co.
Joseph J. Sellers, from Sellers Brothers.
Howard W. Shipley, from A. B. Shipley & Son.

Removals.

Dyer & Biddle, to 313 Market.
Wilson & Bradbury, to 217 Chestnut.

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.,
OILS,
11 19 3m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7:25	MOON SETS	4:40
SUN SETS	4:45	HIGH WATER	1:19

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

E. A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, New Orleans via Havana, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Annie Augusta, Davis, St. Jago de Cuba, G. W. Bernadou & Bro.
Br. brig Bachelor, Carlow, Port Spain, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr M. C. Lyons (new), Corson, Havana, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Br. schr Maggie Louisa, Miller, Port Spain, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr R. Vanneman, Brower, Savannah, S. Lathbury & Co.
Schr E. A. Hooper, Champion, Savannah, S. Lathbury & Co.—not as before.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, 43 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co. Off the Brandywine, saw a barque beating up; one barque off the Overfalls; and one off the Cross Ledge.

Steamer Centipede, Fenton, 30 hours from New Haven, in ballast to W. P. Clyde & Co. Off the Brown, saw a deep foreign barque; off the Brandywine, deep barque; also, a barque off Fourteen Feet Bank with maintopgallantmast gone, all bound up, names unknown.

Steamer Shetucket, Taylor, from New York, with oil of vitriol to Baugh & Sons.

WENT TO SEA.

Barque Sam Sheppard, for Cienfuegos; brig Mary Rice, for Laguayra; and schr E. B. McCauley, for Cienfuegos, went to sea 30th ult.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Foreign and coastwise arrivals for the month of December, 1869, as compared with the same period in 1868:—

	1869. For.	Coast.	Total.	1868. For.	Coast.	Tot.
Ships	3	..	3	1	..	1
Steamships	2	..	2	1	..	1
Barques	17	..	17	9	6	15
Brigs	15	8	23	11	9	20
Schooners	12	573	585	4	527	531
Sloops	..	344	344	..	276	276
Steamers	..	278	278	..	227	227
Barges	..	571	571	..	374	374
Boats	..	663	663	..	560	560
Total	49	2437	2486	26	1979	2005

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Mershon, hence for Portland, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 28th ult.

Barque Alfred, Burt, from Liverpool via Bermuda for Philadelphia, was passed 29th ult., 20 miles east of Five Fathom Bank Lightship, by the brig Virginia, Johnstone, from St. Pierre, Mart. The A. had lost maintopgallantmast and stove bulwarks.

Barque Lepanto, Bell, hence for Bremen, slipped an anchor and 130 fathoms of chain in the Downs to avoid collision; was supplied with others—agreement, £305.

Barque James Ives, Foster, hence for Rotterdam, lost an anchor and 60 fathoms chain at Dungeness.

Brigs Merriwa, Waterhouse, and Martha A. Berry, were loading at Matanzas 17th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Stampede, Stratton, hence, at Mayaguez 19th ult., discharging.

Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 30th ult.

Schr Jane C. Patterson, Scull, hence, at Gloucester 29th ultimo.

Schr Kate P. Lunt, Lunt, hence, at Charleston 28th ult.

Schr Emma R. Graham, Smith, hence, at Salem 29th ultimo.

Schr Charlie Woolsey, Rainer, hence for Boston, at New York yesterday.

Schr Gen. Connor, French, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 18th inst.

Schr Niagara, Townsend, hence, at Mobile 22d inst.

Schr G. W. May, Kimmey, from Boston for Philadelphia, returned to Holmes' Hole P. M. 28th inst.

Schr Thomas M. Stone, Pitcher, hence, below New Orleans 24th inst.

Schr G. W. Bartlett, Bartlett, from Boston for Philadelphia, returned to Holmes' Hole P. M. 27th inst.

SILVER WARE, ETC.

SOLID SILVER WARE.

USEFUL AND VALUABLE

PRESENTS

TO WIFE, FAMILY, OR FRIENDS,

WM. WILSON & SON'S
OWN MAKE.

Old Stand, Cor. Fifth and Cherry Sts.,
12 15 1mrp] PHILADELPHIA.

Also, A No. 1 Plated Ware.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 1945

M. MARSHALL,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
10 21 thstu6m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ZELL'S
POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA.
A DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE.
T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,
Nos. 17 and 19 South SIXTH Street,
10 20 s5 PHILADELPHIA.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 25

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.
AND
RO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. f 10 mwf
J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Truck and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide. Cotton Batting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 105 CHURCH Street (City Stores)

GIRARD ESTATE.—IN COMPLIANCE with the twenty-fourth section of the will of Stephen Girard, the Superintendent of the Girard Estate has prepared the following condensed statement of the affairs of the Estate:—

I.

Stocks and Loans, appropriated for the improvement of the eastern front of the city and Delaware avenue—

	Par.	Value.
United States Ten forty Five per cent. Loan		$4,900 00
City of Philadelphia Five per cent. Loan		7,200'00
City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Loan, free of tax	$154,500	
City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Loan, taxable	54,100	
		208,600'00
City Gas Six per cent. Loan		10,000'00
22 shares of stock in the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania		4,400'00
42 shares of preferred stock Union Canal Company		2,100'00
Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania Six per cent Loan		1,000'00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1870, Six per cent		242,195'84
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1882, Six per cent		2,350'00
City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Loan, free of tax, temporary investment		79,500'00

II.

Stocks and Loans, comprising the Residuary Fund:—

United States Five-twenty Six per cent. Loan		$2,550'00
United States Ten-forty Five per cent. Loan		10,700'00
City of Philadelphia Five per cent. Loan		4,330'00
City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Loan, free of tax	$140,500	
City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Loan, taxable	22,330	
		162,800'00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1870, 6 per cent		1,933'54
Loan to Franklin Institute		1,000'00
100 shares of stock Philadelphia Exchange Company		10,000'00
2200 shares of stock Schuylkill Navigation Company		110,000'00
408 shares of stock Chesapeake and Delaware Canal		20,400'00
162 shares of stock Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, received as dividend		5,100'00
153 shares of stock Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, received as dividend		765'00
1 Certificate Schuylkill Navigation Company Boat Loan 7 per cent., received as dividend		6,600'00
2 shares stock Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Company		200'00
1 share of stock Susquehanna and Lehigh Turnpike Company		100'00
1 bond for Loan to Ridge Road Turnpike Company		10,000'00
1 Bond for interest on loan to do do		200'00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1882, 6 per cent., received for interest		241'68
Supposed to be of no value:—		
4000 shares of stock Danville and Pottsville Railroad Company.		
1 share of stock Centre Bridge Company.		
1 share of stock Philadelphia Domestic Society.		
10 shares of stock Bustleton and Smithfield Turnpike Road.		
1 share of stock Downingtown, Ephrata, and Harrisburg Turnpike Road.		
1 share of stock newspaper called "Le Courrier des Etats-Unis."		
2 Certificates of City 6 per cent. Loan, free from tax, temporary investment		$100,000'00

III.

Loans appropriated to purchase fuel for "Poor white housekeepers and roomkeepers" in the city of Philadelphia.

1 Certificate of Loan Schuylkill Navigation Company, 1870, 6 per cent. Loan	$9,089'37
1 Certificate of Loan Schuylkill Navigation Company, 1882, 6 per cent., received for interest	272,68

IV.

Loans and cash comprising the legacy received from Lawrence Todd, deceased, of Illinois:—

United States Loan, 1881, 6 per cent		$7,000'00
City of Philadelphia, 6 per cent. Loan, free of tax		10,100'00
Cash received in full for legacy	$1,986'72	
Cash received for interest on loans	4,040'60	
	$6,007'32	
Deduct appropriation to erect a monument on Girard College Grounds	$6,000'00	7'32
Balance in loans and cash		$17,167'32

Loans comprising reserve Coal Rents, invested and held subject to the Judicial decision of title to lands leased to S. E. Griscom & Co., and Thomas Coal Company.

City of Philadelphia, 6 per cent. loan, free of tax		$11,400'00
Cash to be invested	$2,218'84	$13,618'84

The following account current exhibits a condensed statement of the cash account, embracing the amount of interest, dividends, rent of real estate, and payments made to various objects for the year 1869:—

Balance in the Treasury January 1, 1869	$112,447'85
Cash received for rent of real estate, city and farms	$277,975'96
Cash received for rent of collieries, Schuylkill and Columbia counties	103,556'09
Cash received for rent of real estate, Schuylkill and Columbia counties	888'50
Cash received for cutting timber, Schuylkill and Columbia counties	7,470'09
Cash received from city loans for interest	22,992'10
Cash received from United States Five-twenty 6 per cent. loan, interest	992'33
Cash received from United States Ten-forty 5 per cent. loan, interest	1,032'53
Cash received from United States 1881 6 per cent. loan, interest	567'78
Cash received from Schuylkill Navigation Co. loan, interest	14,053'44
Cash received from City Gas 6 per cent. loan, interest	570'00
Cash received, Insurance Company State of Pennsylvania, dividend	264'00
Cash received, Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company stock, dividend	1,530'00
Cash received, Philadelphia Exchange Company stock, dividend	250'00
Cash received, Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Company, dividend	10'00
Cash received, Lawrence Todd legacy, balance	1,986'72
Cash received for sale of fire-proof doors, water rent refunded, premium of insurance repaid, sale of stone in Schuylkill county, costs of Court refunded, etc., interest on temporary loan, credited to total income account	7,968'68
	$425,705'02
	$547,750'87

Cash paid on the appropriations by Councils:—

ESTATE.

For water rent	$1,903'50
For taxes	55,080'58
For salaries	9,750'00
For lands out of the county	27,454'16
For permanent improvements	1,682'50
For general repairs to real estate	14,957'45
For inside painting	1,484'92
For outside painting and glazing	2,050'41
For paper and hanging	2,704'16
For annuities	600'00
For miscellaneous expenses	16,050'00
For altering No. 1111 Chesnut street	814'60
For altering Nos. 1115, 1117 Chesnut street	650'00
For altering Nos. 1125, 1127 Chesnut street	3,350'22
For dredging dock north wharves	663'09
For purchase of fuel	505'62
For monument on Girard College grounds	6,000'00
For temporary investment in City Loans for Delaware avenue fund	79,966'87
For temporary Loan to City	100,000'00
For culvert in North College avenue	712'50
	$329,610'50

COLLEGE.

For Committee on Household	$155,915'51
For Committee on Instruction	25,058'76
For Committee on Accounts	3,025'83
For Committee on Library	336'89
For Committee on Discipline and Discharge	271'35
For Committee on Manual Labor	[illegible]

December 31, 1869—Balance in the Treasury..... $57,325'59

Balance by City Treasurer's account $64,554'38
Warrants not taken in 7,538 19 $67,775'59

Office of the Girard Estate,
Philadelphia, December 31, 1869.
CHARLES S. SMITH,
1 1 3t Superintendent Girard Estate.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmw5

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS,
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 23 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.
Also, a very large assortment of
[4 7 wsly
COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

CARRIAGES, ETC.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies, Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
8 15 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

W. H. CARRYL
Has resumed the Curtain Business with his Sons at
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
Two doors above his Old Stand.
CURTAIN DECORATIONS, of the newest fabrics.
ELEGANT GILT and ROSEWOOD CORNICES.
TASSELS, FRINGES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, from the plainest to the most elaborate and expensive.
RAILROAD SUPPLIES.
W. H. CARRYL & SONS,
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
11 26 3t Two doors above our Old Stand

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos,
With their newly patented RESONATOR, by which the original volume of sound can always be retained, the same as in a Violin.
BLASIUS BROS.,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
5 27 wstf PHILADELPHIA.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.
9 8

BRADBURY'S AND OTHER Pianos, $300. Taylor & Farley's, also Carhart & Needham's Organs, from $50 upwards. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 11 23 2m

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
9 17s No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, roofs. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid composition roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, peeling, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good work done supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 22tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MÆNNERCHOR'S
GRAND BAL MASQUE,
THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1870,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The price of subscriptions, admitting a gentleman and one lady, will be $6.
Additional ladies' tickets, each $1.
Reserved seats in the Balcony Circle, at 50 cents each, can be secured at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street, commencing Monday, January 3.
Spectators' Tickets for Family Circle, 50 cents each.

The following gentlemen, as well as members of the Society, will receive subscriptions:—
WILLIAM J. HORSTMANN, corner Fifth and Cherry sts.
L. HERBERT, corner of Fourth and Race streets.
M. B. MUCKLE, "Public Ledger" office.
GEORGE F. BENKERT, No. 716 Chesnut street.
LEE & WALKER, No. 722 Chesnut street.
News Stand, Continental Hotel.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER, No. 926 Chesnut street.
BONER & Co., music store, No. 1102 Chesnut street.
RICHARD T. SCHMIDT, music store, No. 610 Arch street.
G. A. SCHWARTZ, No. 1006 Chesnut street.
FRED'K BALTZ, No. 118 Walnut street.
LOUIS TOURNY, No. 227 N. Second street.
LOUIS MEYER'S music store, No. 1413 Chesnut street.
SCHAEFER & KONADI, Fourth and Wood streets.

Members who have not yet received their annual member's "Card," will apply to the Secretary, or the Collector, at the rooms of the Society, on any evening. 1 1 3t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
OPENING NIGHT.
MONDAY, JAN. 3, 1870,
IL TROVATORE.
First appearance in Philadelphia of
MADAME CAROLINA BRIOL,
MADAME ELISA LUMLEY,
SIGNOR G. LEFRANC,
SIGNOR G. REYNA.
TUESDAY, JAN. 4,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
GIORGIO RONCONI in his great part of the COBBLER.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5,
Grand Revival of Rossini's Masterwork,
WILLIAM TELL,
With Increased Chorus and Orchestra.
GRAND BALLET.
New Dresses. New Appointments Etc.
Signor LEFRANC in his world-renowned character of ARNOLDO, in which part he has created the greatest enthusiasm in all the principal Capitals in Europe, and also in New York.
POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.
General Admission.....ONE DOLLAR
Secured Seats.....50 Cents Extra
Family Circle.....50 Cents
Ampitheatre.....25 Cents
Seats for any Performance now for Sale at the Academy of Music and Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street. 12 31

LAURA KEENE'S
CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
NEW YEAR'S NIGHT, 1870.
DICKENS' CHRISTMAS EVE;
OR, THE MISER'S DREAM.
LAURA KEENE as.....LITTLE TOM
Concluding with
BEAUTY AND TH

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

A YEAR OF PROGRESSION.

THE year which has just closed has been emphatically one of progression. Whether we look at home or abroad, we find abundant evidences that "the world moves." All important affairs have been steadily borne forward by a controlling undercurrent of advancement. Two of the most gigantic public works of any age or time have been completed, and the driving of the last spike in the last rail of the Pacific Railway and the final excavations of the Suez Canal are only the crowning triumphs of a period which is signalized by the construction of innumerable other public improvements of great magnitude and universal importance. The steps taken during 1869 to give prominence to the Darien Ship Canal project indicate that that scheme, too, will soon be placed on a practical footing, and, like the contemplated new Pacific Railway lines, it is already ranked among the inevitable future conquests of the skill of engineers and the combinations of capitalists.

The political progess achieved in 1869 is not less marked than the physical advancement of the year. Even the ancient Asiatic powers, China and Japan, have given new proofs of their infection with the modern spirit which is vivifying all mankind. New guarantees of freedom have been granted in nearly all parts of Europe. In France the powers of the immediate representatives of the people have been greatly enlarged; in Spain, many reforms, including the establishment of religious liberty, have been decreed by the Cortes; in Austria, retrogression has been steadily resisted; and one of the most odious forms of British oppression of downtrodden Ireland has been abrogated. In the United States the constitutional amendment which will forever prevent oppression based on race or color has been ratified by so many States that its final incorporation in the fundamental law has been placed beyond all reasonable doubt, and the doctrines of the Fathers of the Republic will therefore soon be irrevocably established throughout the length and breadth of the land.

In the details of the administration of national affairs a change has been wrought by the substitution of Grant for Johnson in the Presidential chair, which is intensely gratifying to every patriot. Once more the people rejoice that the ship of state is guided by integrity, vigor, and intelligence. The laws are enforced, the public credit is rapidly advancing, and the broken limbs of the Union are being so firmly reknitted that the angry passions of the war already seem to belong to a past age, while loyalist and Rebel, slaveholder and freedman, fraternize, in thousands of instances, as cordially as if they had never been torn by bloody dissensions.

The growth of this city is best illustrated by the statement that the number of new buildings erected here in 1869 is about equal to the new structures in New York, Boston, and Chicago combined. More than five thousand dwellings have been added to those previously erected, and any community less unostentatious than our own would loudly proclaim such a fact to the world as an undeniable evidence of wondrous progress. It undoubtedly affords unmistakable evidence of solid and steady growth which has rarely or never been paralleled, and it gives a new proof that Philadelphia is unquestionably destined to acquire and maintain the leading position among the cities of this continent.

Those who are inclined to take a gloomy view of the future, or to exaggerate the importance of existing pecuniary pressures, will gain heart and hope from a retrospective view of the near past. All that remains to be accomplished seems but a light task when compared with what has been already achieved. Wise legislation, the faith of the people in their Government, and in the individual and combined energies of their fellow-citizens, steady work, and the exercise of a reasonable degree of American gumption all around, will pull the nation, the State, the city, and the whole body politic through every present and threatened difficulty.

THE POLITICAL CONTROL OF THE FRENCH CABLE.

THE reference of President Grant, in his annual message, to the surveillance exercised by the French Government over the despatches transmitted over the new cable, has elicited from the French Director-General of Telegraph lines a card of explanation, which appeared yesterday in the *Journal Officiel*, and was transmitted by the cable company free of charge, with a request for publication in the newspapers of the United States. This statement contends that the President is under a misapprehension as to the nature of the relations existing between the French Government and the cable company, and it denies that any such surveillance is exercised as is asserted by the President. It is declared that the Director-General of Telegraph lines has no control of that nature either over the despatches from America or from any other quarter, but that it is his duty to see that communications are transmitted over the cable in the order of their filing or of their reception at Brest, and that there is no favoritism. He must also, on account of the monopoly held by the Government, see that no despatches are clandestinely introduced upon the line, and so avoid the tax which legitimately accrues to the State. It is contended that this control is without political intentions, and that the subordinate employes of the Department of Telegraphy are restricted to the verification of such cyphers as the signals of place and time of filing, and of reforwarding and of the number of words which form the basis of the Government tax.

The French Government and the cable company are both evidently anxious to avoid, if possible, dividing with the United States the control of the cable, and this card is published to lull suspicion, and to prevent any hostile demonstration on the part of our Government against the existing arrangement. It is evident, however, that the French Government actually does exercise that surveillance of despatches which it is so anxious to deny, and the statement that there are no political intentions will not deceive anybody. As the matter now stands, the United States Government has no security whatever that the despatches sent over the French cable will not be stopped whenever the officials of the Imperial Government may choose to imagine that there is something objectionable in them, and the communications between the State Department and our Ministers and other diplomatic representatives are liable to be read and discussed at the Tuileries long before they reach the eyes of those for whom they are intended. Our duty in this matter is perfectly plain, and that is to insist upon an equal control of the French cable, and an abandonment of the monopoly that it now enjoys by virtue of its charter from the Imperial Government, which we had no voice in granting and from which we derive no advantage.

WANTED—A LEADER.

THE Earl of Derby, who was during such a long period the leader of the Tory party in the English House of Lords, is dead, and Lord Cairns, his nominal successor, has given up the task of leadership in disgust. A very serious question is therefore presented as to who will lift up the mantle which was stricken from Derby's shoulders by the hand of death. The supposition that the new Earl, so well known under the title of Lord Stanley, would succeed to the political as well as titled position of his father, is a natural one. He was born into statesmanship, and has passed his whole life in the atmosphere of politics, having held, during his father's lifetime, several of the highest positions in the gift of his party when in power. But he is said to be decidedly opposed to the assumption of the duties and responsibilities of the position; and, in addition to this, has during late years exhibited so much liberality of sentiment that his complete adherence to the party of Mr. Gladstone would not very much startle the equanimity of our British cousins. The foundation of the difficulty under which Mr. Disraeli labors in securing a representative in the upper house consists in the fact that nearly all the activity and vitality even of the titled aristocracy is enlisted in the cause of Liberalism; and it would therefore appear that the only resource of the great conservative commoner lies in a "dummy," to whom shall be entrusted the nominal leadership, without any of its responsibilities or privileges. Such a convenience, it is thought, can be found in the Duke of Abercorn, whose grand claims to the consideration of statesmanship are embraced in the satisfactory statement that "he held for many years the post of Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert, and is personally very acceptable at court!" If the unhappy Abercorn should be selected as the successor to Derby, Wellington, and the other illustrious leaders of the Tories in the House of Lords, the falling-off will be great indeed. But then the House of Lords has itself fallen off immensely during the last quarter of a century, and as it is at present practically a mere figure-head to the Government, an ex-Groom of the Stole is doubtless good enough to fill the purely ornamental position of conservative leader in its councils.

STAND BACK!—The New York *Tribune* says, "Let the jobbers and speculators who usually thicken the atmosphere of Harrisburg stand back until" a certain "vital measure of protection and safety to a most deserving class shall have been perfected." The vital measure in question is a bill, prepared by the working miners of Luzerne county, which proposes to regulate the opening and working of mines in that county, and, without attempting to interfere with the relations of labor and capital, prescribe such safeguards as are necessary to prevent the recurrence of disasters upon the Avondale scale. This bill may possess all the intrinsic merits ascribed to it by the *Tribune;* but, if such be the case, we fear its fate is sealed in advance. It would never in the world do to let the atmosphere of Harrisburg get thinned out so that an honest man could breathe it without contamination. The atmosphere of Harrisburg was not created to undergo such a process. There was an opinion of that sort somewhat prevalent before the recent election; but the very respectable majorities by which divers of the "old members" were sent back to the State capital dissipated it, and showed that the people of this city, at least, don't expect their chosen representatives to "stand back," simply because the atmosphere "thickens" when they rush to the front.

FACTS ABOUT NEW YORK.

THE annual report of the Board of Education of New York city, which has just been issued, shows that during the year ending with September 30, 1869, the whole number of pupils receiving instruction in the public schools of that city reached 237,325, of whom 60,221 attended the grammar schools, 136,875 the primary schools, the remainder being distributed among the evening, corporate, normal, and colored schools, 1990 being in attendance upon the latter. Although the total foots up so high, the average attendance was but 192,970. A comparison with the previous reports shows that the whole number of pupils taught during the year has been nearly doubled, and the average attendance considerably more than doubled within the sixteen years since the reorganization of the system. The number of teachers has also increased from less than 1000 to 2400—the number of classes in an equal proportion—and the aggregate annual expense of supporting the schools from about $514,000 to $2,961,581·20. Of this amount, $1,759,634·84 was expended for teachers' salaries, exclusive of those employed in the colored schools, the entire support of which required but $41,908·28. For school apparatus and books, $164,717 were expended; for the purchase of sites for school houses, $104,426; for building, purchasing, and hiring school houses $419,869; for repairing and furnishing, $203,334; for salaries of superintendents, clerks, janitors, and other employes of the School Board other than teachers, $121,746; and for the vague and inevitable "incidentals," not less than $181,745. The expenses of the ensuing year are estimated at $2,332,000 only, or more than a half million less than the past year. The number of children of suitable school age in the city not attending school any portion of the year is variously estimated at from 15,000 to 30,000. There are now in operation, including high schools, thirty-one evening schools, seventeen for male and eleven for female pupils, the attendance on which averages about 12,000. The figures relating to the colored schools show a decrease in the registered number of 400 and in the average attendance of 115 from 1854, when they were first established. Among other things, the Superintendent in the report gives it as his opinion that no absolute necessity exists for a continuance of the practice of inflicting corporal punishment upon pupils, and recommends its abolishment. There will be found few sensible people who will not endorse this recommendation. The old-fashioned method of teaching the young idea how to shoot which was in such high repute with our ancestors is about played out.

It is but a short step from the subject of education to that of crime, and simultaneously with the school report comes the report of the Police Commissioners. The total of the force whose operations were restricted to New York city was, at the close of the year ending October 31, 1868, as follows:—Captains, 34; sergeants, 132; doormen, 72; and patrolmen, 1576. At the close of the year ending October 31, 1869, it stood as follows:—Captains, 35; sergeants, 132; doormen, 77; patrolmen, 1930. The total of the force in the whole Metropolitan District is, captains, 46; sergeants, 183; doormen, 102; patrolmen, 2348: making the grand total of the force, 2679. The number of arrests made during the year ending October 31, 1869, was 73,608, against 78,451 during the previous year, which leaves a balance in favor of the present year of 4843. A majority of the arrests were for such misdemeanors as intoxication and disorderly conduct, and they do not show any material change in the number of grave crimes. The report shows no diminution in the number of vagrants applying at the Station Houses for lodgings, and repeats the recommendations of former years, as to this useless and burdensome class, that lodging houses should be provided independent of the police sufficient to accommodate the outcast population of the city. On the whole, the report establishes the fact that the metropolitan police of New York is as nearly equal to the demands of public safety as could be expected, and infinitely superior to any force that would be given to the city by the corrupt party which is so overwhelmingly in the majority. Yet it is the declared purpose of the Democratic politicians of the State, who have at last secured control of the Legislature, as well as of the executive and judicial branches of the government, to overturn the whole metropolitan police system and substitute for it a force under the complete sway of the sachems of Tammany Hall.

Despite the fact that New York is the most uncomfortable place on the continent to live in, there is great activity in the way of the erection of new buildings, the number of specifications filed during the year just closed being 2323, or 304 more than during the year 1868. The majority were for dwelling houses, the larger number being what are termed, in the parlance of Gotham, "first-class" houses and tenements. There were 312 of the latter and 827 of the former, and only 649 dwellings ranking as second-class, or such as would afford decent and comfortable accommodations for persons in moderate circumstances. Only the very rich or the very poor can live and thrive in the modern Babylon, a fact which these statements go far towards substantiating. During the year, but 88 stores have been erected. There were also 75 factories, 2 foundries, 4 planing mills, 108 stables and coach-houses, 18 places of worship, 9 school-houses, 4 benevolent institutions, and 3 station-houses or prisons. From all of which, it will be seen that, despite all its iniquities and discomforts, our sister city is still growing. Philadelphia is doing likewise, as the yearly exhibit soon to appear will show; but New York can not be made either to realize or understand this marvelous fact.

—McDonald Clark, the "Mad Poet," once said that "any expression of thought, so arranged as to make a man fight or cry, is poetry."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—THE FOLLOWing arrangements have been made for the observance of the Week of Prayer:—
MONDAY, January 3—Union Meeting at the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Broad street, below Spruce. Subject, Personal Religion.
TUESDAY, January 4—First Reformed Church, Seventh and Spring Garden streets. Subject, The Nation.
WEDNESDAY, January 5—Spring Garden M. E. Church, Twentieth and Spring Garden streets. Subject, Family Religion.
THURSDAY, January 6—Tenth Baptist Church, Eighth street, above Green. Subject, Christian Unity.
FRIDAY, January 7—Old Pine Street Presbyterian Church, Fourth and Pine streets. Subject, Ministers, and other Church Officers.
SATURDAY, January 8—Church of the Epiphany, Fifteenth and Chesnut streets. Subject, The Word.
Services to commence at 4 o'clock P. M. 1t

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.—The Anniversary of the Sunday Schools of this church will be held tomorrow (Sabbath) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Addresses by the Rev. P. STRYKER, D. D., and Rev. THOMAS J. BROWN, and other interesting exercises may be expected.

PARTING WORDS.—REV. DR. MARCH will preach to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock, in CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce, in view of his visit to the Holy Land, for which he sails on Tuesday next. All invited. Rev. Dr. E. E. ADAMS will supply the pulpit during his absence.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor.—Services at 10¾ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
Evening Series continued:—"The Young Man Absalom."

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of GREEN.—A NEW YEAR SERMON, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. STRYKER, at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M., by Rev. ALEXANDER REED.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth street.
will preach to-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets. Rev. M. P. BREED, D. D., will preach a sermon in reference to the New Year To-morrow at 10½ A. M., and a sermon to children and youth at 3½ P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, FORTIETH and CHESNUT Streets.—Dr. LEVY will preach in the morning a sermon on the New Year. In the evening the Pastor's twenty-fifth annual sermon to young men.

NEW UNITARIAN CHURCH, WM. H. THORNE, Pastor.—Usual service To-morrow (Sunday) Morning, at 10½ o'clock, in the Hall, northeast corner BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets. Seats free.

SECOND REFORMED CHURCH, SEVENTH and BROWN.—Service To-morrow at 10½ A. M., by Rev. JAMES CLARK, D. D.; 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. STRYKER, of the Church Broad and Green.

REV. DR. G. W. SMILEY WILL PREACH in HAINES STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, GERMANTOWN, every evening next week, at 7½ o'clock.

LUTHERBAUM, TWELFTH AND OXFORD Streets—Rev. N. M. PRICE, Pastor.—7½, Rev. M. VALENTINE, D. D., President of Gettysburg Lutheran College, Pastor at 10½. Come

SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above WALLACE, Rev. L. B. HORNBERGER, Pastor.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above CHESNUT—Rev. HENRY C. McCOOK, Pastor-elect of this church, is expected to preach To-morrow, Jan. 2 at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. W. E. SCHENCK, D. D., will preach to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE REV. C. WADSWORTH, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow in the THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Arch. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. G. H. PAYNE To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. J. NEILL, 10½; Rev. R. W. HUMPHRIES, 7½. Strangers invited.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WANAMAKER.

ANAMAKER

The low price at which we have been selling for the last few weeks will still prevail until our Winter Stock is all cleared out and we are ready for our Spring Importations.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 818 and 820 Chesnut Street.

Ours is the FINEST READY-MADE CLOTHING IN AMERICA! Far superior in every way to all other Ready-made Clothing, and equal to the BEST CUSTOM WORK of most Establishments, but in closing out our present stock we are selling as cheap as any house on either Market or Chesnut streets.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

OUR BOYS' CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS ARE ALL MARKED DOWN, and can be bought now at prices which would justify any one in laying in a stock for future use.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
10 26 Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their Office on WEDNESDAY, January 12, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.
1 1 10t C. F. BETTS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 28, 1869.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be CLOSED on the 29th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.
The Transfer Books will be opened on the 23d day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.
Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE-OPENED on the 7th day of FEBRUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M.
12 31 tf7 GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 119 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, November 29, 1869.
The Board of Directors of the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.
By order of the Board.
12 31 15t J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scripholders of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia will be held, at the Office of the Company, at 12 M. MONDAY, January 10, 1870. At the same time eight Directors will be elected, to serve the ensuing year.
12 22 tj10 JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, December 17, 1869.—The SIX PER CENT. interest coupons of first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, due January 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 NASSAU Street, New York.
12 31 15t C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.
By order of the Board of Directors.
12 28 6w S. SHERRERD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 2562 CALLOWHILL Street, on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. An Election for a President and Five Directors to serve for ensuing year will be held at the same place and on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.
12 28 12t CHAS. P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fame Insurance Company will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company.
An Election for Twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the same time and at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,
12 28 11t Secretary.

OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The Six Per Cent. Interest Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the Banking House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau street, New York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON,
12 31 15t Vice President.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and Ten Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
12 28 11t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, NINETEENTH and MASTER Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at the Office, MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at which time and place an election will be held for President and Five Directors to serve the ensuing year.
12 29 CHARLES T. YERKES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., being fifty cents per share, clear of State tax, payable on and after January 3, 1870.
Transfer Books close on the 20th inst.
12 16thstu8t ROBERT JOHNSTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 19,030 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.
JOSEPH N. PIERSOL,
1223 City Treasurer.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION
originated the anæsthetic use of
NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS,
And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 26

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4§ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 2 2mrp

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & BULLUS, Agents,
26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

RASPBERRY MIRINQUES FRESH DAILY, AT
12 16 15rp MORSE'S, No. 902 ARCH Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GOPSILL'S PHILADELPHIA CITY AND BUSINESS DIRECTORIES.
The subscriber takes this method of notifying the public that he has finished the compilation of the above books. Any person or persons having made changes in firms, Places of business or residence, will do well to notify the same at the Directory Office, corner FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, on or before TUESDAY, the 4th of January, 1870, so that the necessary alterations may be made in the manuscript before printing.
1 1 3t ISAAC COSTA, Compiler.

IRISH BARDS AND BALLADS.
CHARLES W. BROOKE, ESQ.,
Will Lecture on the above subject at
CONCERT HALL,
On THURSDAY EVENING, January 6, 1870.
To give proper expression to the melodies of the Irish Bards,
MADAME JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF
has kindly consented to appear.
Cards of Admission, Fifty Cents.
Reserved Seats to be had at J. L. Carncross & Co.'s, No. 6 North Eighth street. 12 31 6t

DEBATE NOW GOING ON EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, at the old Rev. Stockton's Church, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets, at 7½ o'clock P. M., between Dr. GATES, of this city, and Professor FISH, of Massachusetts.
Question. Does the Bible condemn modern spiritualism?
Gates on the affirmative and Fish on the negative.
Admission 10c. Clergymen and Reporters free. [12 28 5t

THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1870, of the first mortgage bonds of ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY (First Division Branch Line) will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 12 31 12t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.
12 22 60t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.
(SOUTHERN BRANCH.)
Coupons of the Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this road due on 1st prox. will be paid on and after that date, free from Government tax, by
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
12 21 15t No. 51 WALL Street, New York.

EAST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the Annual Meeting and Election for President and Eight Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of READING, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870, between 12 M. and 2 P. M.
HENRY C. JONES,
PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1869. 12 3 9t Secretary.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in the HORTICULTURAL HALL, in the Borough of West Chester, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., when and where an Election will be held of Officers to serve the ensuing year.
By order of the Board.
A. LEWIS SMITH, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1869. 12 28 11t

NESQUEHONING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 122 S. SECOND Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election for President and Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this Office, between the hours of twelve and two, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870.
12 25 11t W. B. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an Election of Directors will take place at the Office of the Company, in Wilmington, on MONDAY, the 10th of January, 1870, at 1 P. M.
12 28 11t A. HORNER, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
12 30 1ot J. P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 11 tJ12 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1869.
The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 11 stu tj13t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, for the election of Directors and for other purposes, will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, 12th January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
The election will take place between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 11 s 5t W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

DEPARTMENT RECEIVER OF TAXES, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.
TO TAX-PAYERS.—The names of all property holders whose taxes are unpaid by December 31 will be advertised January 1 as delinquents, in accordance with act of Assembly approved May 13, 1856.
12 15 s 3t JOHN M. MELLOY, Receiver of Taxes.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.—The Coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold coin on and after that date, at the National City Bank, New York.
12 31 15t D. H. PAIGE, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.—The Seven Per Cent. Interest Coupons (Bonds of 1881) due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 21 Nassau street, New York.
12 31 12t C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, WALNUT Street, S. E. corner of Fourth.
PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1869.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Trustees to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office on MONDAY, January 3, 1870, between 10 A. M. and 12 o'clock noon.
JOHN S. WILSON,
12 20 12t Secretary.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.
An election for thirteen Directors of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, Nos 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING, on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
12 27 12t J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN T. KILLE,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1869. 12 18 25t

NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY—Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
12 29 11t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY,
Office No. 226 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company, and an election of Directors to serve for ensuing year, will be held at their Office on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
12 31 16t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY,
Office No. 417 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1869.
Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on the Preferred Bonds of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY and the Priority Bonds of the TIDEWATER CANAL COMPANY, falling due on the 1st of January, 1870, will be paid at the offices of the Company in Philadelphia and Baltimore, on and after the 3d proximo, on presentation of the coupons thereof, numbered 11.
ROBERT D. BROWN,
12 31 2w Treasurer.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY,
Office No. 417 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1869.
Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on the Common Bonds of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, falling due on the 1st of January, 1870, will be paid on and after the 3d proximo, at the First National Bank of Philadelphia, on presentation of the coupons for the same, numbered 34.
ROBERT D. BROWN,
12 31 2w Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the S. E. corner of BROAD and CARPENTER Streets (entrance on Carpenter street), on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of a President and five Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.
D. HOYER BROWN, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 1869. 12 24 29 J1 6 10t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the SUMMIT BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 17th day of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented.
WILLIAM B. FOWLE,
12 28 17t Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Contributors to the PRESTON RETREAT will be held at the Retreat, HAMILTON and TWENTIETH Streets, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, January 10, 1870, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of electing twenty-four Managers, a Treasurer, and two Auditors, and of transacting such other business as may be brought forward.
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1869. 12 29 11t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of HORTICULTURAL HALL, for the Election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, January 11, at 7½ o'clock. 12 28 tuth6t

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of State taxes, has this day been declared, payable in cash on the 15th day of January, 1870.
RICHARD COE,
12 23 20t Treasurer.

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec 15, 1869.
The Annual Me

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

Mr. Fechter

has arrived in this city and is stopping at the Westminster. For a week or two past his picture has been hanging in the lobbies at Niblo's, attracting the usual crowd of discriminating gazers. It is a sweet, mild-looking countenance, and the man who wears it would probably make a poetic and picturesque "Hamlet." His opening character, by-the-by, is not to be "Hamlet" but "Ruy Blas," and will take place on the evening of next Monday week. Mr. Fechter's *modus operandi* with the members of each stock company that supports him is very peculiar. He reads each man's part to him, to the end that he may understand it in all its heights and depths. This is perhaps fatal to originality on the part of the stock actor, but then he originalities of stock actors generally deserve to be nipped in the bud. If I remember right, it was Mr. Edwin Adams who some years ago produced a flaxen-haired "Hamlet" upon the Philadelphia stage, something like what Mr. Fechter's is said to be. Unfortunately at that time blondes had not made a hit upon the stage, and male blondes were the most intolerable of all.

A Bowery Blossom.

Yesterday the wife of a New York theatrical manager put in an appearance in a police court looking extremely handsome and beautifully dressed. She was on application to be released on bail. She had been arrested, on complaint of her husband, manager of the Bowery, for being a vagrant, and had been sent to Blackwell's Island. Her counsel claimed that the cause of her incarceration arose entirely from personal spite on the part of Judge Dowling, who is represented to have been Mr. Freligh's friend. Whether this be true or not, Mrs. Freligh looked the least likely woman in the world to be arrested on a charge of this kind. Her appearance and manners were modest, her dress in excellent taste, and her tones those of a lady. Such is life.

A Big Capture.

Dr. Osgood, hitherto a good Unitarian of Brooklyn, has gone over to Episcopacy. He has been shifting for a long time among the loose sands of speculation, and he finally settled upon a spot where he suspects no shoals. Whether he is High-Church or Low I don't know, and it is probable he has sunk all such inferior questions as this. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT there will be a matinee to-day, when *Bold Jack the Giant Killer* will be performed.

This evening *Christmas Eve; or, The Miser's Dream* and the fairy piece of *Beauty and the Beast* will be given for the last time.

On Monday the new play of *Champagne; or, Step by Step*, written by Laura Keene and Matilda Heron, will be produced.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Bateman will appear this afternoon as "Pauline" in Bulwer's comedy of *The Lady of Lyons*, and this evening she will conclude her engagement with "Leah."

On Monday the military drama of *Not Guilty*, by Watts Phillips, will be brought out with new scenery and appointments. This piece is said to be very interesting, and as much care has been bestowed upon the preparations for its production, it will probably achieve a decided success.

AT THE ARCH there will be a matinee to-day, when *Little Dorrit* will be performed. In the evening the same piece will be given, with the drama of the *Robber's Wife*.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a fine holiday bill will be presented this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE there will be a matinee to-day, and an attractive performance this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will exhibit new and wonderful magical mysteries this afternoon and evening at the Assembly Building.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee to-day at Musical Fund Hall.

CITY ITEMS.

YOU CAN BUY
BETTER
AND
CHEAPER
CLOTHING
OF
BENNETT & CO.,
THAN
ANYWHERE ELSE.

No matter what pretext may be assigned for sacrificing goods, we will sell lower than the lowest.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.

SUNNYSIDE—ORIGINAL FIRE-PLACE STOVE AND WARM-AIR FURNACE COMBINED.—The only Fire-Place Stove ever invented that will warm the room in which it is situated. All others fail in that particular.

We have embodied in THE SUNNYSIDE all the LATEST and BEST-KNOWN PRINCIPLES of consuming coal with ECONOMY, and have discarded all the numerous imperfections that are being used in the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters.

THE SUNNYSIDE will produce MORE WARM AIR with LESS FUEL than any other Stove, and is acknowledged, by all who are using them, to be SUPERIOR IN EVERY PARTICULAR to the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters, which they had heretofore used.

Do not be deceived by misrepresentations in regard to THE SUNNYSIDE, but call and examine it, and see the large number of testimonials from those who have them in use, which will convince any person of its superiority to all others, at the Warming and Ventilating Warerooms of
GEORGE P. SHOCH & CO.,
No. 233 N. Second street.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERE PANTS
Made to Order,
$12 and $14.

A similar reduction on all Measured and Ready-made Clothing at
CHARLES STOKES',
No. 824 Chesnut street,
Under Continental Hotel.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

A DESIRABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.

A GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE will always be a source of delight to a lady. It is so simple that a child can operate it, and it performs the various descriptions of sewing in the most perfect manner, besides doing the most elegant and durable embroidery.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

NEVER SAY DYE OR "NOT A DYE;" but ask for PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. Examine it, you will find it clear; shake it, you will see that it has no sediment; apply it to your head, beard, whiskers, or moustaches, if grey or grizzled, and the color they wore before they faded will return to them.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

GROVER & BAKER'S ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, also their SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES, may be obtained during the Holidays on *very easy terms*. Salesrooms, No. 730 Chesnut street.

CARD.—Our first sale of Paintings will take place January 6 and 7. Persons wishing to contribute must have them in this week.
B. SCOTT, JR.,
No. 1117 Chesnut street,
Girard Row.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

"BIG WORDS do not smite like war-clubs;
Boastful breath is not a bowstring.
DEEDS are better things than words are;
ACTIONS *mightier* than boastings."

John W. Frazier, the carpenter and builder of the Beehive shop, No. 211 Griscom street, uses no "big words" or "boastful breath," but goes to work, buys several car-loads of seasoned lumber at 40 per cent. below the retail price, and therefore shows by ACTIONS that he does all kinds of carpenter work cheaper, better, and quicker than any other man in the city. A note by mail receives immediate attention.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS

AT

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

DIED.

McGRORY.—On the 30th instant, MARGARET, wife of Michael McGrory, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1927 Wood street, on Monday morning at 8½ o'clock.

RING.—On the 30th instant, CATHARINE, wife of Thomas Ring.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Cornelius D. Kelleher, S. E. corner of Thirty-sixth and Aspen streets, West Philadelphia, on Monday, the 3d instant, at 8½ o'clock. Solemn High Mass at St. Agatha's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

RIEBEL.—On the 28th instant, WILLAMINA, wife of Jeremiah Riebel, and daughter of William and Rebecca Becher, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Juniata Tent, No. 27, Daughters of the Forest, and the Female Beneficial Society of Roxborough, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Ridge avenue, near the ten-mile stone, on Sunday morning, January 2, 1870, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Barren Hill.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

BLACK MOHAIR TAMISE, OR FRENCH ALPACAS.—JUST RECEIVED, ONE CASE OF MOHAIR TAMISE, FROM 65c. TO $1·00 A YARD,
BESSON & SON,
MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,
12 30 6t5p No. 918 CHESNUT STREET.

JOUVIN & CO. BLACK KID GLOVES.—PRICES REDUCED!—LADIES' PLAIN BLACK, $1·75; EMBROIDERED, $1·85; PLAIN, TWO BUTTONS, $2·00; GENTLEMEN'S, $2·12.
BESSON & SON, MOURNING GOODS,
12 30 6t5p No. 918 CHESNUT STREET.

GRAPES.

LUSCIOUS WHITE GRAPES,

IN 25 POUND KEGS,

Nicely packed in cork cuttings, so that persons can keep them for use all winter.

SOLD AT A MODERATE PRICE BY THE KEG,

BY

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

No. 1204 CHESNUT STREET,

11 4 thsta2m5p PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

BEING DESIROUS OF REDUCING STOCK,

I have concluded to offer

A VERY ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

At lower prices than the same quality can be bought for elsewhere.

Now is the time to buy, in anticipation of the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
Fine Watches and Chains,
Sleeve Buttons and Studs,
Amethyst Studs,
Engagement Rings, Etc.,
Diamond Rings and Studs.

Compare prices, and satisfy yourself.

JOHN C. KELLEY'S

WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE,

No. 33 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

11 6 stuth2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

8 1 mwf3rp

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

Thompson Black's Son & Co.,

GROCERS,

Broad and Chesnut Sts.,

AND

Seventeenth and Arch Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Invite attention to their stock of Fine Teas and Coffees, Flour, Fruits, and all rare and choice articles pertaining to a Family Grocery Store.

Particular attention is paid to the careful selection of Fine Teas of every description, and with the facilities at their command, they are prepared to furnish every variety of goods of the very best qualities at the lowest prices.

They endeavor to conduct their business on such principles as they trust will meet the approbation of all who may favor them with their custom. 12 2 thstu1m

BUY THE BEST.
QUINTON TOMATOES
FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.

CANS LARGE AND FULL.

The finest in quality and style ever offered.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

Factory and Farms, Cumberland county, N. J.

WHOLESALE AGENCY,

No. 45 NORTH WATER STREET.

12 29 5trp REEVES & PARVIN.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT.

FANCY GOODS
Suitable for Holiday Gifts.

1000 Paris Silk Fans,

At 75, 90 cents, $1, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, $2 up to $3.
HANDSOME VIENNA FANS, a job lot, cheap.
GILT STICK FANS, under regular prices.
PORTEMONNAIES, 20, 25, 28, 31, 40, 44, 50, 56, 65, 75, 80 cents, $1, $1·25.
RUSSIAN LEATHER PORTEMONNAIES.
FANCY PURSES, 25, 31, 38, 50 cents up to $1.
LACE COLLARS, 25 cents up to $1·50.
LACE HDKFS., Linen Centres, 50, 62½, 75 cents, $1 up to $2.
LADIES' LINEN HEMSTITCHED HDKFS., 15, 16, 20, 25, 31, 38, 50 up to 75 cents.
LADIES CORDED HEMSTITCHED HDKFS., 40, 50, 56, 63½, 80 cents.
LADIES' EMBROIDERED HDKFS.
GENTS' HEMSTITCHED HDKFS., 31 cents up to $1.
GENTS' COLORED BORDER HDKFS.
GENTS' HEMMED HDKFS., all linen, 25, 31, 38, 50c.
SEVERAL LOTS OF
FANCY GOODS,
Consisting of
TOILET SETS,
VASES, TULIP STANDS,
ASH STANDS, TEA SETS,
MATCH STANDS,
CARD RECEIVERS,
BUILDING BLOCKS,
TEN PINS, Etc. Etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
10 31 8w PHILADELPHIA.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,

DEALERS IN THE BETTER CLASS

OF

DRY GOODS,

HAVE REDUCED THE PRICES OF ALL

WINTER GOODS,

TO REDUCE STOCK AND PREPARE FOR

SPRING SUPPLIES.

FINE STOCK OF SHAWLS,
HEAVIEST BLACK SILKS,
SILK VELVETS AND VELVETEENS,
MAGNIFICENT PIANO COVERS,
FINE LARGE BLANKETS,
BEST TOILET QUILTS,
DOUBLE DAMASK NAPKINS,
MOIRE ANTIQUE DAMASKS,
MUSLINS BY THE PIECE,
VERY BEST FLANNELS,
STOUTEST COTTON FLANNELS. 10 16 smw

1869.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

SPECIAL SHAWL SALE.

"THORNLEY'S,"

EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN.

We have made the following reduction in prices:—

PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS, ranging from $50 to $75, reduced from $10 to $15.

PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS, ranging from $25 to $50, reduced from $5 to $10.

PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS, ranging from $15 to $25, reduced from $3 to $5.

The above Shawls were cheap at the prices quoted, but at the reduced prices they are cheaper than ever before offered in Philadelphia.

Blanket Shawls, Black Thibet Shawls, etc.
Gentlemen's Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.
Dress Goods, Silks, Scarfs, Hdk'fs., etc.
Blankets, Quilts, Piano Covers, etc. etc.

AT THORNLEY'S,

Corner of Eighth and Spring Garden,

10 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,

Have made still further reductions in order to reduce stock, previous to taking account of stock.

Prices of our Entire Stock at and Under Present Gold Rates.

BLACK SILKS, $1 to $6.
COLORED DRESS SILKS, $1·50 to $5.
FANCY DRESS SILKS,
GREAT BARGAINS, $1·10, $1·25, $1·30, $1·50, $1·75.
DRESS GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY
16 cents to $1.
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS,
75 cents, $1, $1·25, $1·50 to $2·50.
BEST LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS,
$12, $14, $15, $16, $18, $20, $22.
PAISLEY SHAWLS, $12 to $100. [12 31 2t
WOOLLEN SHAWLS, 70 cents to $12.

1870. A HAPPY NEW YEAR. 1870.

COOPER & CONARD

Have some great bargains among the

WOOL POPLINS,
SILK POPLINS,
BLACK SILKS,
FINE PLAIDS,
RICH SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
SILK VELVETS,
CLOAKINGS,
CASSIMERES,
OVERCOATINGS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
ROMAN SCARFS,
GLOVES, TIES,
Etc. Etc.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET,

1 7 fsm PHILADELPHIA.

OUR SALES SINCE FIRST OF DECEMBER

AMOUNT TO $193,930·00,

AND

The sales books of our houses are open for the inspection of curious; and, while we are gratified with the

Large Success of our Mammoth Sale, we still have, by actual count,

1018 MEAN'S OVERCOATS,	718 BOYS' OVERCOATS,
915 MEN'S CHESTERFIELDS,	678 BOYS' JACKETS,
1160 MEN'S SACKS,	1481 PAIRS BOYS' PANTS,
2872 PAIRS MEN'S PANTS,	394 BOYS' VESTS,
3216 MEN'S VESTS,	732 BOYS' UNDERCOATS.

THIS IS TOO MUCH TO KEEP,

And we will Sacrifice it to get Next Season's Stock Ready.

So for the Next Two Weeks we will Accept Offers for Lots or Single Garments,

At Rates Lower than any one else will dare to sell at.

TWO WEEKS MORE
TWO WEEKS MORE
TWO WEEKS MORE

WANAMAKER & BROWN
WANAMAKER & BROWN
WANAMAKER & BROWN

TWO WEEKS MORE
TWO WEEKS MORE
TWO WEEKS MORE

WANAMAKER & BROWN
WANAMAKER & BROWN
WANAMAKER & BROWN

TWO WEEKS MORE
TWO WEEKS MORE
TWO WEEKS MORE

MEN'S OVERCOATS.

At $7·50	Cost Elsewhere		$10·00
At $10·00	Cost Elsewhere		15·00
At $12·50	Cost Elsewhere		18·00
At $15·00	Cost Elsewhere		22·00
At $20·00	Cost Elsewhere		30·00

MEN'S CHESTERFIELDS.

At $8·00	Cost Elsewhere		$11·00
At $10·00	Cost Elsewhere		14·00
At $12·50	Cost Elsewhere		17·00
At $15·00	Cost Elsewhere		20·00
At $18·00	Cost Elsewhere		25·00

MEN'S SACK COATS.

At $5·00	Cost Elsewhere		$9·00
At $8·00	Cost Elsewhere		12·00
At $10·00	Cost Elsewhere		14·00
At $13·00	Cost Elsewhere		17·00
At $16·00	Cost Elsewhere		22·00

MEN'S PANTS,

At $3·00, all wool,	Cost Elsewhere		$5·00
At $4·00	Cost Elsewhere		6·00
At $5·00	Cost Elsewhere		7·00
At $6·50	Cost Elsewhere		9·00
At $7·50	Cost Elsewhere		10·00
At $8·50	Cost Elsewhere		12·00

MEN'S VESTS.

At $1·50, all wool,	Cost Elsewhere		$3·00
At $2·50	Cost Elsewhere		4·00
At $3·50	Cost Elsewhere		5·00
At $4·25	Cost Elsewhere		6·00
At $5·00	Cost Elsewhere		7·50

BOYS' OVERCOATS.

At $5·00	Cost Elsewhere		$8·00
At $6·00	Cost Elsewhere		10·00
At $7·50	Cost Elsewhere		11·00
At $10·00	Cost Elsewhere		15·00
At $13·50	Cost Elsewhere		20·00

BOYS' UNDERCOATS.

At $5·00	Cost Elsewhere		$8·00
At $6·00	Cost Elsewhere		9·00
At $8·00	Cost Elsewhere		11·00
At $10·00	Cost Elsewhere		13·00
At $11·50	Cost Elsewhere		15·00

BOYS' JACKETS.

At $2·50	Cost Elsewhere		$3·50
At $3·50	Cost Elsewhere		4·50
At $4·00	Cost Elsewhere		5·50
At $5·00	Cost Elsewhere		7·00

BOYS' PANTS.

At $2·50	Cost Elsewhere		$3·50
At $3·50	Cost Elsewhere		4·50
At $4·00	Cost Elsewhere		5·50
At $5·00	Cost Elsewhere		7·00

BOYS' VESTS.

At $1·25	Cost Elsewhere		$2·00
At $1·75	Cost Elsewhere		2·75
At $2·50	Cost Elsewhere		3·50

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

LARGE ASSORTMENT AND CORRESPONDING REDUCTIONS.

Now then, one visit will convince you of every fact stated above.

Many of the articles have been made up within the last ten days, and are purchased since the low rates of gold, and during the depressed state of the market.

For the accommodation of the public, we will keep open every evening until 9 o'clock, and Saturdays till 10 o'clock.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DRY GOODS.

USEFUL PRESENTS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

POINTE, REAL VALENCIENNE, THREAD AND GUIPURE } **LACES**

In Setts, Collars, Hdkfs., and by the yard.

TRIMMED AND EMBROIDERED SETTS,
ROMAN SCARFS AND SASHES,
GLOVES of every description,
INDIA AND CASHMERE SCARFS,
Together with an elegant stock of
SILKS, POPLINS, and every variety of
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. ETC.

J. W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

9 11 4m5p PHILADELPHIA.

REDUCTION.

We are reducing our entire stock to meet the lowest Gold Figures.

Frosted Beavers reduced from $6·00 to $4·00.
Cloaking Cloths, all reduced.
Shawls in variety, at $3·50, $4·00, $5·00 and $6·00.
Fine French Merinoes, in choice shades.
Dress Goods of all kinds, down with the rest.
Black Silks, in large assortment.
Table Linen Napkins, Doyles and Towels at gold prices.

STOKES & WOOD,

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,

PHILADELPHIA. sw5

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,

Nos. 922 and 924 PINE STREET.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Bohemian Glass Toilet Sets, cheap; only $1.
Bohemian Cut Glass Wine Sets, beautiful.
Bouquet Holders for almost no price
Beautiful Smoking Sets, $1·00, worth $2·00.
Embroidered Zephyr Slippers at 62c. to $2·00.
Embroidered Zephyr Cushion and Chair Patterns in beautiful designs at half price.
Embroidered sets Linen Collars and Cuffs, new styles at very low prices; some very rich.
Ladies' Hemstitched Linen Hdkfs., at very reduced prices.
Our 20-cent Huck Fringed Red Border Linen Towels reduced to 12½c. 50-cent Damask Towels now selling at 25 and 31c.
A great reduction on all our imported goods. We are determined to sell out our stock of goods; if you cannot find bargains here, they are not to be found in town.

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,

14swtD3t Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

INDIA SCARFS.

INDIA SHAWLS.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,

FOR A VALUABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

CHEAP AT

GEORGE FRYER'S,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

10 2 3m PHILADELPHIA.

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1034 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 3m

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 15 rp3

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We shall finally CLOSE OUR BUSINESS on the 15th inst., until which time shall offer the balance of our stock of

LINENS AND LACE GOODS, ETC.,

AT

Tempting Prices.

OUR STORE, elegantly fitted up, one of the most eligible situations on Chesnut street, is FOR RENT.

Immediate possession will be given

E. M. NEEELES & CO.,

No. 1126 CHESNUT STREET,

1 1 sws3t PHILADELPHIA.

THE FINE ARTS.

ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY, ETC.

Importing House of Objects of Art, Established by Vito Viti in 1815.

We are now receiving from Italy several finely executed Italian Marble Monumental Statues, Italian Marble Garden Statues and Vases, finely executed Italian Statuary Marble, Gallery Works of Art, Italian Marble Monuments, Alabaster Vases, Columns, Groupes and Statuettes, etc., which we are offering at the lowest importing rates.

VITI BROS.,
(Late Vito Viti & Sons),
Importers,
12 28 31 3t 149 South FRONT Street.

C. F. HASELTINE'S

Galleries of the Arts,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES

AND

LANDSCAPES

HAVE ARRIVED.

11 10rp

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

An Historical Portrait of

Major-General George G. Meade,

at GETTYSBURG, painted by J. B. KNIGHT for members of the Union League and others, will be on exhibition in the S. E. Gallery of the Academy, from December 31 to January 4, inclusive. [12 31 3t

ADMISSION FREE, from 9 A. M to 10 P. M.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at

No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.

8 4 thstu3rp R. S. KARLEY.

COAL.

W. H. TAGGART,

COAL DEALER.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.

1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV.,

12 1 2m Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The place to buy is at
MITCHELL'S COAL DEPOT,
Corner of NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.
BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH.

Egg and Stove	$7 per ton.
Large Nut	6 "
Eagle Vein Nut	6·50 "

Delivered to any part of the city. 12 22 2m

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.

Large stock always on hand.

Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets

12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

KEPNER & STREET,

No. 1418 N. EIGHTH STREET,
ARE SELLING COAL LOWER
THAN ANY YARD IN THE CITY,
FOR CASH. 12 21 1m

SEWING MACHINES.

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES.

SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST, BEST LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES IN USE.

Sold on easy monthly payments. Examine them at

No. 920 ARCH Street.

D. E. RICE,
12 18 1mrp GENERAL AGENT.

BARTRAM & FANTON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

ARE THE MOST DURABLE, THE LIGHTEST AND WILL PERFORM THE GREATEST RANGE OF WORK IN THE MOST SATISFACTORY MANNER.

SOLD AT $10 CASH, BALANCE $5 PER MONTH,

Or special discount for cash down; rented $4 per month. Also exchanged. Do not fail to examine them at

No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.

1127 stuth18rp WM. T. HOPKINS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINQUISHED the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON,

No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 10 28 3m6p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 26 6mo

BEING

A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics and a Salad for Small Salaries.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCLVI.

LATEST FROM THE SPHINX.

Across the desert's sandy sea
Though sorely battered brows I rear,
Still with my stony eyes I see,
Still with my stony ears I hear.

Thousands of years this resting place
Betwixt the Pyramids I hold,
And still their daily shadow trace,
Broadening o'er me, blue and cold.

And many wonders have I known,
And many a race and rule of men,
Since first upon the desert's zone
I fixed my calm, unwinking ken.

'Neath these same orbs that still revolve
Above my granite brows sedate,
I forged the riddles, which to solve
Was fame, wherein to fail was fate.

But darker riddle never yet
I framed for Œdibus the wise,
Than those that to the world I set,
Touching these things before my eyes.

What of this piercing of the sands?
What of this union of the seas?
This grasp of unfamiliar hands,
This blending of strange litanies?

Ayes and Allah-hu's that flow
From ulemas and monsignors—
These *feridjees* and *robes-fourreau*,
These eunuchs and ambassadors—

This *pot-pourri* of East and West,
Pillau and *potage a la bisque;*—
Circassian belles whom Worth has drest,
And Parisiennes *a l'odalisque!*

Riddles that need no Sphinx to put,
But more than Œdipus to read—
What good or ill from Lesseps' cut
Eastward and Westward shall proceed?

Whose loss or profit? War or peace?
Sores healed, or old wounds oped anew?
Upon the loosing of the seas,
Strife's bitter waters let loose too?

The Eastern question raised, at last?
The Eastern question laid for aye?
Russian ambition fettered fast?
Or feathered but for freer play?

The shattering of the Sultan's throne?
Or the Khedive's rise, to fall?
England and France, like hawks let flown?
Or *Aigle* on perch and Bull in stall?

Answer in vain the Sphinx invites;
A darkling veil the future hides:
We know what seas the work unites,
Who knows what sovreigns it divides?

ETIQUETTE.

How to Begin the Day.—Rise with the lark, but not *for* one. Be very careful to attire yourself neatly; ourselves, like our salads, are always the better for a good dressing. Shave unmistakably before you descend from your room; chins, like oysters, should have their beards taken off before being permitted to go down. Start with determination to be agreeable and good-tempered, and that like an overwhelming fire nothing shall put you out. Should the tea not be hot, take it coolly; should the ham be salt, emulate the philosophic Bacon, and having made a few pleasant observations about the milk of human kindness, the sugar of domestic felicity, the cup of happiness being full, and the butter resembling an actor in a fresh part because it appears in a new roll, conclude with the appropriate ballad of "*Let the Toast Pass,*" cracking fresh eggs and stale jokes simultaneously.

How to Act Afterwards.—If in a country-house, after breakfast is a somewhat dull time, and the really amiable person should do his very utmost to enliven the general gloom. Nobody but a brute writes letters. The exception may be made in favor of *one* letter written to the bore who *will* send you a batch "to be forwarded" from town. You may send *him* a stinger by all means. Agree to anything proposed by anybody. If it's billiards, say you are in cue for it; if it's walking, put your leg foremost; if it's croquet, throw over all for mallet-y; if it's cricket, stir your stumps; if it's shopping, say "Buy all means;" if it's a ramble in the woods, admit you are "good for nutting."

How to Act at Luncheon.—Luncheon is a jolly meal. With the exception of breakfast, dinner, tea, and supper, it is perhaps the jolliest meal of the day. It is breakfast arrived at years of discretion; dinner with all the charming error and heartiness of youth. Never despise luncheon. Eat a good luncheon. It is natural, and is etiquette. Besides, luncheon is a sort of half-way house in the day's journey, and by the time we used to reach that stage our coach companions and ourselves had generally become quite friendly and pleasant. Always eat pastry at luncheon—none but maniacs touch it in the evening. Don't attempt to be clever, save all your small wit for seven o'clock, it looks like the real thing by candle-light. Gas, too, gives a brilliancy to a Brummagen bon-mot, which would stand forth as paste pure and simple in the mid-day light of luncheon.

A RESTAURANT BILL ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

One hundred years ago the following notice appeared in a paper printed in Providence, R. I., and a local paper reproduces it:—

To be sold by Nicholas Branch
At his Refectory? west end of the Bridge, in Providence.
Solid Arguments.
Consisting of bread, butter, cheese, hams, eggs, salmon, neat's tongue, oysters, etc., ready cooked.
Agitations.
Cider, vinegar, salt, pickles, sweet oil, &c.
Grievances.
Pepper sauce, mustard, black pepper, cayenne, &c.
Punishments.
Wines, brandy, gin, spirits, porter, &c.
Superfluities.
Snuff, tobacco, and segars.
N. B. Any of the above articles to be exchanged for
Necessaries, viz.:
French crowns, Spanish dollars, pistareens, cents, mills, or bank bills.
Credit given for
PAYMENTS.
30, 60, and 90 seconds, or as long as a man can hold his breath.
Rudiments gratis, viz.:

Those indebted for	*Arguments*
Must not be	*Agitated*
Nor think it a	*Grievance*
If they should meet	*Punishment*
For calling for such	*Superfluities*
And supposing it not	*Necessary*
And make immediate	*Payment*

EARLY GENIUS.

Xenophon wrote his famous "Encyclopædia Britannica" at six years old. Humboldt insisted upon remaining in the cradle until he had finished his "Kosmos," a work of much labor and extensive research. Fra Angelico was still in frocks when he painted his most celebrated pictures. The gentleman who invented printing gave proofs of his future greatness in the nursery; these proofs he subsequently corrected for the press.

What great events spring from small causes! It was an unwearied Phœnician who first discovered fire by rubbing two pieces of stick for a fortnight. The discovery has proved invaluable to many people.

Charlemagne introduced chess into Germany. Pawn tickets were of a later date.

The invention of going to bed when you're tired has been attributed to the historian Josephus. But, as is now believed, erroneously.

Apropos of the above, sleep *was* known to the ancients.

The Romans as a people were very fond of spectacles. Their emperors used to give them as many as possible. This has been considered a short-sighted policy.

Puns were not unknown to the ancients. Cicero sat up all night with a wet towel round his head making one, and then he couldn't do it. This was at Christmas time.

Themistocles was betrayed by his friends, and persecuted by his enemies. So, altogether, he hadn't a very pleasant time of it.

HOW A WISCONSIN WIFE COULDN'T GET "ENNY BILL."

A legal correspondent in Wisconsin sends the following verbatim copy of a letter from a client, who desired to prevent his wife from getting a bill of divorce against him. On its receipt, the correspondent adds, "we abandoned the case, and she couldn't 'get enny bill on this:'"—

JUNE 18, 1869:—Mr steel I heard my wife came to you for a bill of divorse you probly herd her story and I will tell you mine and I will tell you the truth I haerd Id did not provide nuff to eat god noes I hade nuff of flower pork potatoes and made ower ore barril buter and always had huney in the hous I got her tea shoger dried frut I always thought good deal of her and I would get every thing I cold to please her I herd she sed I was lasy if I was I had nuff to eat and drink she cant say but what I got close for her she had 4 good dresses when she left I got her fore new pare of shoes whin one year that was last year the first pare I pade 3 dollars the secont 2·25 and third 2·50 and 4 forth 3 dollars this was all got with in one year and I was wilin to get them for her and I got things Just that way for her and I am wilin to do it again for her I though my eyes of her she would get evry thing she ask for if it lade in my power to git her this is Just as true as god in in heaven and I can't see she can get enny bill on this. Mr steel I wish you wold talk whith her and get her to come back and live with me and live a happy life together
please answer this — post office co Wis and I will satisfy you for it this from your friend
JOHN ——

I ceap beas and have lots of huney I wish you wold advise her to come and live with me I am a lonsom man you ever saw I cant sleep or eat much it wares on me my mind on her all the time when I am awake and asleep if you answer this write plain so I can read it for I can't read tell me what she ses about it.

HISTORICAL FACTS.

Art was not unknown to the Greeks. Apelles made a portrait so like somebody that he was obliged to quit the city.

The celebrated poet Tasso obtained his reputation entirely by poems. I mention this as an example of application.

What milk is to the moderns, it was, though perhaps in a less degree, to the ancients. Cows were found in Italy as early as B. C. M. Also in Carthage, introduced by Ha-Milcar.

The Greeks were a Martial nation. Martial himself, however, was a Roman.

Modern surnames are in most instances derived from Greek originals. Jones is evidently Ion. I can't think of any more instances.

The uncle of the present Emperor of the French was not the first Napoleon. There were a lot of them before him. Think over this if it has never occurred to you before; and *don't let it occur again.*

Caps were invented early in English history. There were first worn by fools.

The greatest men are invariably the most simple-minded. It is difficult to mention any one single case in point.

TO A BEE WORKING ON A SUNDAY.

Dear Bee, your industry unique
Provokes me to admire you;
I scarcely work one day a week,
How seven days' work must tire you!

Beware! for while you thus extract
Your gold from Flora's diggin's,
You might provoke by such an act
The rancor of a Stiggins.

You wouldn't wish to propagate
Such sad immoral teaching,
And make each naughty reprobate
Deride our solemn teaching?

'Twere better far to stay at home
And give to leisure one day;
To feast within your straw-built dome,
And work again on Monday.

Go, quaff from waxen cups thy fill,
Industrious flower-inspector!
No grudging Sunday Liquor Bill
Can rob you of your nectar.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

In miscellaneous securities, Atlantic cables, we may say, have touched the bottom, and, therefore, cannot go lower. The end of these is all paid up.

With regard to articles of merchandise, we find that iron is firm, but india-rubber is a little yielding.

Chloroform is still a drug in the market, and millstones are difficult to move.

Oysters yesterday were opened quietly, and ultimately went down still lower.

Lead is rather heavy, but tin is eagerly sought for.

A prospectus has been issued for a new Aquarium Company, but the tendency is to throw cold water upon it.

The Tobacco Loan still remains popular, borrowers of cigars being easily found.

AN OBJECTION OVERCOME.

Though Commerce is said to be in a bad way, Trade must be looking up, to judge from this advertisement, clipped from a provincial paper:—

WANTED, A HOUSEMAID. A parlor maid kept. State age, wages, and all particulars. A personal interview preferred. One who has lived in a tradesman's family not objected to. Apply to Mrs. ——, S—— House, near ——.

Let the community of tradesmen take comfort! The prospects of a servant who has lived in their families are not hopelessly destroyed; to be in their employ does not impress an entirely indelible stain on her character. Let the hopes of housemaids look up! To be in the service of folks who keep a shop need not necessarily to be a bar against their return to respectability and genteel situations.

How's That, Umpire?

What is the difference between the "habitual criminal" and an indifferent Base-Baller? One, is "run in," the other "run out."

A GENEROUS BOY.

Amiable Mother.—"Here, Tommy, is some nice castor oil, with orange in it."

Doctor.—"Now, remember, don't give it all to Tommy; leave some for me."

Tommy (who has been there before).—"Doctor's a nice man, ma; give it all to Doctor."

AN ERROR OF THE PRESS.

"Father Hyacinthe ate a beefsteak last Friday. The Catholics are much insensed."

This must be wrong, for a very long time has yet to elapse before the Catholics will be sufficiently "insensed" to eat beefsteaks on Friday.

During the First Year of Their Marriage.
(*Subsequently other Arrangements were made.*)

Pretty Little Prodigal—"You're a dear, good, kind Hubby, that you are, to want to take me out; but I can't possibly go."

Hubby Aforesaid—"? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?"

P. L. P. (when he has quite finished)—"Oh, I know all that. I've lots of dresses; but I've worn them all *once* already!"

A Capital Treat.

"Papa," said Mr. Brown's youngest son the other day, "can I go to the circus?"

"No, my boy," affectionately replied Mr. Brown; "if you are a good boy I will take you out to see your grandmother's grave this evening."

Very Good.

If the Viceroy owed you anything, would you distrain on his goods? Certainly not.

What would you do, then? Sue his Canal.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

URBANA WINE COMPANY'S

Imperial Champagne,

A Pure, Rich and Trusty Wine, made after the French method, superior to any American and many brands of imported

CHAMPAGNE,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS,

12 16 thstu10t PHILADELPHIA.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON.

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Ainé & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.

Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

Y. P. M. Sharpens the Appetite.

Y. P. M. Makes the Weak Robust.

Y. P. M. Adds to the term of Life.

Y. P. M. Is Unadulterated.

Y. P. M. Is superior for Mince Meat.

Y. P. M. Makes Best Whisky Punch.

Y. P. M. Cures Dyspepsia.

Y. P. M. Is the Best in the World. 12 3 1m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 706 CHESNUT STREET,

Have in stock an elegant variety of Goods adapted for useful and acceptable

Presents for Gentlemen,

COMPRISING
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
GLOVES IN GREAT VARIETY.
PRINCE TECK SCARFS.
LORD STANLEY SCARFS.
SQUARE CRAVATS AND MUFFLERS.
A splendid assortment of
Wrappers and Breakfast Coats,
WITH
PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRTS,
And other Staple Goods at Popular Prices. 11 11 thths2mrp

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

TRY OUR $2·25 SHIRT.

TRY OUR $2·50 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $2·75 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $3·00 SHIRT.
TRY OUR BOYS' SHIRTS.

They are the cheapest and best fitting SHIRTS sold. One trial will make you our customer.

T. L. JACOBS & CO.,
11 17 2mrp No. 1228 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

FOR

GENTLEMEN.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 514 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

5 27 3rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Gentlemen's Mourning Wrappers,

GENTS' FURNISHING STORE,

MRS. S. A. BRANSON,
No. 140 South EIGHTH Street.
Wrappers made to order. 12 7 tuths1m

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freights Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermedia points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats as Steam-tugs furnished at the lowest notice. 1

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372'13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

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No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $3,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZEN

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OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

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No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$155,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

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Organized April, 1868. 375 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.
All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.
Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 7 27§

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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R RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

ORTALITY THE SOUL'S DEMAND.

BY THE REV. N. ANDERSON PRINCE.

e truth is undeniable that the soul, in its al state, seeks for something higher than . It plumes its wings for immortality. es in any degree of abundance and variety t necessarily enrich the soul. They may d, and should be, to give it power to move r and righteously; but they often have the to fetter, to corrupt, and degrade it. The m testimony of all who have tried most fully is, that they cannot meet soul's necessity. They can no more the soul than mere husks the body. The is obvious. They are not fitted to this They can be employed as helps to furnish the natural aliment of the soul. They can ade serviceable in advancing the best in- s of humanity. But they can only minister eans, not directly, but indirectly, to the t department of our nature. We cannot them. We cannot have safety in them. comes to pass most frequently that when have inordinately sought affluence, and obtained it, they have obtained with it , disappointment, oftentimes extreme hedness. The soul is not and will not be tisfied. In regard to it, all the sweat, the nd the suffering for wealth are vain. There en an entire failure to meet its greatest, its rgent need. What interpretation is to be on this? Is it not evident that the soul has e way been cheated of its rights? That it ut from its very depths for something For that which *hath life*? When having l the various methods which wealth can , with the hope of deriving some perma tisfaction therefrom, it fails, and in dis- coils upon itself, or asks for something and nobler, what is this but a strong pre- tion of immortality? It is an effect greatly esired, that where too much reliance upon y supports has existed, there should arise mind such a sense of the insufficiency of s to lead it to look up and sigh for de- ce and the life to come. It is a grand m of our spiritual nature against the im- upon it of burdens it cannot endure. It solemn and dignified protest of the soul gainst the effort to enslave to a degrading e energies that should ever act freely and ward. When it looks upon treasures ac- ted by years of toil, and perhaps by onable methods, and reflects upon its own tion, its lack of light, of power to achieve ood, upon its solitude and wretchedness, been demonstrating to some extent its rth, its immortality. In its moments of tion, when all its toilings are reviewed in of reason and of conscience, in its ten- forts to reach out for that which is supe- and beyond worldly enjoyments, it im- ly declares that it hath found no resting ere. It utters its desires for a home be- the vanities, the corruptions, and the de- earth.

hen, that are full of unrest, and discon- ith the perishable, consider that through n Jesus ye may have redemption, and a 's wing, a seraph's ken, a seraph's power, aph's love, a seraph's glory. Jesus has town wide open the gates to a blissful tality. He floods the world with the out- ing light. He has bridged heaven and and all who will may pass on in His to the possession of His unsearchable No argosy that ever sailed the Ocean, bearing right onward with ead and gilded wings to its far- haven, carried wealth at all comparable that wherewith Jesus, the Creator things, offers to endow you, and to send rward to the light, the purity, and the ies of His heavenly kingdom. You await with feverish anxiety the appear- of the bark laden with your earthly You would almost worship the light ould first reveal her to your intense d much more should you hail the coming King of Heaven to make you an heir of its ss glories and unending blessedness with tbursting joy of a freed and jubilant What price can you set upon the soul God hath stamped with the broad seal of tality, and to redeem which Jesus died?

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

e Rev. John K. Lewis, rector of Trinity h, Syracuse, New York, has been appointed ain in the United States Navy.

e Vestry of Trinity Church, Columbus, have accepted the resignation of the Rev. L. Richards, who takes charge of a parish vidence, Rhode Island.

a recent meeting of the Vestry of the h of the Holy Apostles, New York, the ohn P. Lundy, D. D., was elected rector, place of the Rev. Dr. Howland, resigned, y the action of the vestry, sustains to the the relation of Rector Emeritus.

e Rev. J. G. Furey, City Missionary, es every week at the Insane Department Philadelphia Hospital (that is, in connec- ith the Blockley Almshouse); also, at the en's Infirmary of the Almshouse, at the of Industry, and at the County Prison month.

ishop Johns, of Virginia, writes to Bishop say that he voted for the stringent canon ng the officiation of non-Episcopal min- not because they were unauthorized to the Gospel and administer its ordinances t I never held;" but simply as a prudential tion to protect the churches against those ould not be responsible for what they ned.

he journal of the Episcopal Convention 79 churches and chapels in New York city arlem. The largest contributions reported om Trinity Church, with its 3 chapels, 4; Grace Church, with chapel, $49,115; St. e, and 2 chapels, $35,575; Incarnation, 1; Calvary, $38,869. Trinity, with its s, has 2140 communicants; St. George, race, 802. There are in the whole diocese urches and chapels, 200 clergymen, and Sunday school scholars.

he ecclesiastical prosecutions in England dvanced one stage. Mr. Mackonochie is ted of evasion of the decision at his pre- rial, and of trying to keep within its let- ile breaking its spirit, in the matter of s and genuflexions. He has to pay costs. ysey's trial was only preliminary—of the of a grand jury trial—to see whether he be held to formal trial. He owned to a l denial of the creed of Thirty-nine Arti- lenying Atonement, Justification by Faith, al Sin, Eternal Punishment, the Inspira- even the moral character of the Bible. ancellor delivered his judgment that the ust come to trial; and that it would be e if the defendant did not see that the of the Church of England is no fit place n.

METHODIST.

was stated at the Massachusetts Methodist tion, on the authority of D. Lanahan, he losses of the Book Concern had for me amounted to $30,000 a year.

ev. William R. Mills, pastor of the York dist Episcopal Church, died on Sunday, ber 19. He has held an effective relation ltinerancy for twenty-nine years.

ev. I. Collins Stevens, a member of the Pennsylvania Conference, died in Jersey Pa., November, 1869. For four or five years he has borne a supernumerary relation to the Conference on account of failing health.

—Isaac Rich's offer of $100,000 for the Methodist Boston Theological Seminary, if others would raise as much more, is likely to be accepted. A gentleman of Lynn has subscribed $10,000, and others have contributed generous sums.

—Rev. C. P. Hawkins, of the Central Pennsylvania Conference (brother to Rev. L. T. Hawkins, of East Genesee Conference), died in great peace at Sinnamahoning, Pa., on December 15, in the thirty-third year of his age. His expiring words were:—"Victory! hallelujah! Come, Lord Jesus!"

—Rev. Wesley Howe, a superannuated minister of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, was found dead in his bed a few days since. He joined the old Baltimore Conference in 1831, and rendered effective service to the Church for many years. At the time of his death he was living in Green village, Franklin county, Pa.

—A very successful revival is in progress at this time at Elkridge Landing, nine miles from the city, on the Washington Railroad. Over thirty have professed conversion, and nightly penitents are at the altar for the prayers of the church. The meeting is in charge of Rev. Messrs. Start and Haslup, pastors of the Elkridge Landing Circuit. At other points, also, there have been meetings of great interest. The Locust Chapel, one of the principal appointments on the circuit, has recently been repaired and somewhat modernized, and will be reopened on January 10.

—The South Carolina Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, closed its session at Cheraw, South Carolina, on December 21. There was a very large attendance. Bishop Kavenaugh presided. It was his first visit. The venerable Bishop Andrew (now in his seventy-sixth year, who has been a travelling preacher nearly sixty years), was also present. He is quite feeble, but still preached and occasionally presided. Stirring speeches were had from lay members, lawyers, doctors, and planters, advocating all the institutions of the Church.

The following delegates were elected to the General Conference:—

Clerical—A. M. Shipp, H. A. C. Walker, W. Smith, W. P. Mouzon, W. H. Fleming, F. M. Kennedy. Reserves—S. H. Browne, A. M. Chrietzberg, J. W. Kelly. Lay—W. J. Montgomery, G. W. Williams, A. A. Gilbert, J. H. Carlisle, S. Bobo, H. T. Wright. Reserves—J. S. Moore, B. Stokes, E. T. Rembert, T. S. Moorman, D. R. Barton, K. F. Simpson.

The statistical secretary reported 42,752 white members—increase, 2357; colored members, 2411; local preachers, 174—decrease, 8; infants baptized, 2060; adults baptized, 1651; number of Sunday Schools, 513—increase, 49; officers and teachers, 3481—increase, 426; pupils, 22,027—increase, 3111. Collected for pastors, $56,664·50—increase, $13,311·35; for presiding elders, $7466·10—increase, $1238·10; conference collections, $4440·06—increase, $1238·10; for missions, $2868·91—increase, $248·27; for Sunday Schools, $4368·23—increase, $966·96; for education, $2317·94—increase, $976·09; for bishops, $1000.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Rev. W. H. Stratton has resigned the pastoral charge of the Presbyterian church at Anderson Court House, with the design of removing to Louisiana.

—The Presbyterians of Ohio are the first to reorganize their synods. They propose to drop all jurisdiction out of the State, and divide the State geographically into five synods.

—The Cumberland Presbyterians are discussing the wisdom of adopting the name of "The American Presbyterian Church," claiming to be the only Presbyterian Church of purely American origin.

—The Rev. William T. Richardson, of Waynesboro', Augusta county, Va., a good preacher and most excellent pastor, has accepted a call from the congregation of the Presbyterian church in Warrenton, Va.

—The Rev. John A. Scott writes from Duffields, Jefferson county, W. Va., under date of December 15:—"We are experiencing at this time a gracious visitation from God. Some fifteen or more are expressing hope of salvation, and others are inquiring the way of life."

—Rev. J. G. White, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister of Jacksonville, Illinois, delivered a lecture in Terre Haute, Indiana, some time ago, on the Catholic confessional. He was then arrested and tried on the charge that the lecture was "neither historical, scientific, nor literary, but vulgar and obscene."

—The Rev. D. McNeil Turner, D. D., of Abbeville Court House, S. C., has accepted his election as Professor of Ancient Languages in the Lutheran College at Walhalla, S. C., and resigned the pastoral charge of the Presbyterian Church at Abbeville, and will preach to two Presbyterian churches in the region of the college.

—There is some hope of a resumption of the negotiations for union between the committees of the Presbyterian and the United Presbyterian Churches, which Dr. Pressly refused to call together again. Two members of the United Presbyterian committee have signified their willingness to meet again, notwithstanding the non-attendance at the last meeting of all but one of the members of the other committees.

—Dr. Robert Breckinridge, who with the other professors lately resigned his position in Danville (Ky.) Theological Seminary, under the stress of a committee of the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly, proposes to withdraw from that Church. It is said that nine-tenths of the Presbyterians of Kentucky are satisfied with the action of the committee, and also with the withdrawal of Dr. Breckinridge.

—The Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions has had a little quarrel with the Synod of St. Paul. The synod requested the board to recall the commission of its district missionary, and reappoint the previous incumbent; or, if unwilling to do so, to appoint nobody. The board has just refused to recommission the old incumbent, but recalls the last one, leaving them with none, and further shuts them out from appealing for aid to do the work themselves by requesting the friends of missions to discourage all "outside operations."

—The established Presbyterian minister in Rathreen, a parish in North Scotland, happens to need a new parsonage. The great landowners are Episcopalians, and find that now the law does not require them to build it. Accordingly the tax is laid on all the inhabitants, and is creating great excitement, especially as in the parish are several fishing villages which have been greatly benefitted by recent revivals and religious ministrations, in which the established clergy took no part. This is helping disestablishment in Scotland.

—Presbyterianism has quadrupled itself in Philadelphia since the division of 1837. The 29 churches then had 5440 members. The 68 churches now have 20,116. This is in advance of the increase of population, even including the additions to the foreign population. The growth has been mainly in the New School branch, which has for five years added two churches and 1300 sittings each year. On the other hand, New York city has no more Presbyterian organizations than 12 years ago. Albany has produced but one in 30 years. Cincinnati has lost 3 churches and gained 363 members in 12 years. The difference is partly due to the fact that Philadelphia includes the country residences of its people, while the other cities have populous suburbs. Brooklyn, which has no suburbs, has gained 6 good churches within 20 years, 5 of them New School.

BAPTIST.

—The Rev. R. E. Pattison, D. D., has resigned the Professorship of Theology in Shurtleff College, Illinois, and his resignation has been accepted.

—The Rev. Silas Bailey, D. D., is compelled to suspend his labors as Professor of Theology in Kalamazoo College, Michigan, in consequence of ill health.

—The First Baptist Church of Chicago, Ill., are erecting a Home at Highland Park, one of the most delightful suburbs of Chicago, for the infirm poor of the church.

—The *Biblical Recorder* says:—"While our associations report nearly 100,000 Baptists in North Carolina, there are really about 75,000 baptized dead-heads, and 25,000 Baptists doing all that is done by the denomination."

—The Rev. Dr. Osborn, of St. Louis, Mo., has accepted a call to the Tabernacle Church in Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Rev. G. F. Pentecost, of Kentucky, to the Hanson Place Church in the same city, both important churches of the Baptist denomination.

REFORMED.

—The Rev. John H. Frazee, of the Reformed church of Bloomingburg, N. Y., formerly of Somerville, has been called to the "Knox Memorial" chapel, in New York city, under the auspices of the Collegiate Church, at a salary of $3000. The First Ward Presbyterian Church of Syracuse has also tendered a unanimous call to Mr. Frazee.

—In the recent Reformed Synod, the Philadelphia Classis was enjoined to institute measures to secure the property of the Market Square Church in Germantown. This is a church which, with its pastor, the Rev. Jacob Helfenstein, in revolt from the Mercersburg influence, was transferred at least twelve years ago.

—The Eastern (German) Reformed Synod has been discussing the question of lay baptism. A mother had baptized her child in infancy when sick, there being no minister at hand. When the child grew up and was to be confirmed, the mother would not allow rebaptism, claiming hers to be valid. A committee consisting of Dr. Nevin, Dr. Gerhart, and Mr. Callender admitted its validity, as it had been performed in the name of the Trinity. The Synod was hardly ready to admit it, and left the matter over. This is a question more frequently referred to in the Roman Catholic than in the Protestant Churches, which do not attribute such a necessity and saving efficiency to baptism.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—Four churches and six ministers have organized the Southern Congregational Association of California.

—The statistics of the Congregationalists of California give them 9 men less and 90 women more than last year among their communicants. But 6 churches have over 100 members, and but 11 over 40.

—The opening of Congress has filled up every available pew in the Congregational church of Washington, Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D., pastor. They have received 62 new members at their last 3 communions.

—In the New Jersey General Association there are twenty-five churches, of which sixteen are in New Jersey, three in New York, four in Pennsylvania, one in Maryland, and one in Washington. The total membership is 2375. All the churches but two have pastors, and all but four have meeting-houses, and two of the four have houses partially completed.

UNITARIAN.

—There are in Boston three places of Unitarian worship where all the seats are free.

—The enterprise of the Fourth Unitarian Society of New York at Harlem threatens to fall through for want of immediate aid. The Fifth Society is successfully, if slowly, gathering strength.

CATHOLIC.

—In Portland the priests allow the boys to go to the public schools, but send the girls to Catholic schools. The North School has 1857 scholars, and but 696 are girls.

—There is no further news of importance from the Council at Rome. The chance of decreeing papal infallibility seems less; although it is said that the American bishops, so far from being liberal, "follow blindly the papal lead."

—Rev. James K. Stone, whose conversion to Romanism has been asserted and denied, was formally received into the Church of Rome December 9. He was at one time president of Kenyon College and a Low Church Episcopalian.

—The Gustavus Adolphus Society of Germany, which is devoted to the spread of Evangelical views in Roman Catholic countries, received last year $200,000, a large increase; and built 41 churches, 35 school-houses, and 26 parsonages.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation	10·30 A. M., 1·10 and 6·30 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and 6·25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·25 A. M., Express; 9·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·25 A. M., and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·20 A. M., and 2·00 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon, and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·20 A. M., and 6·20 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7·30 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·20 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12·45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4 30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5¼, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6·35, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·30, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4¾, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 5¾ and 5¼ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3½, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·00 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7½, 8·30, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M.,